# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,181.—VOL. LXIII. FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1871. PRICE TWOPENCE.


## BIRTHS.

On the 1st instant, at her residence, Sprig of Shillelah Hotel, the wife of Mr. JAMES FENNELLY, of a daughter.
On the 1st instant, at her residence, Botany Road, the wife of WILLIAM KING, of a son.
On the 2nd instant, at her residence, Newcastle, the the wife of JOHN FAULL, of a son.
On the 4th instant, at her residence, 117, Prince-street, Mrs. E. BYRNE, of a daughter (prematurely).

## MARRIAGE.

On the 5th instant, at Seven Oaks, Darlinghurst, by the Rev. John Thomson, J. LEISHMAN ANDREW, Maranoa, Queensland, to CHRISTINA ANN, daughter of the late JAMES PATERSON, Esq.

## DEATHS.

On the 5th instant, suddenly, ARTHUR, the beloved child of JAMES and MARY PAGE, 525, George-street South, aged 16 months. (Funeral this day, at half-past 2 o'clock p.m.)
On the 5th instant, at his residence, Kingston, Newtown, STUART EDWARD EVANS, aged 21 years, second son of the late RICHARD and ELIZABETH EVANS, of Kingston, Newtown.

## SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.
THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, under Contract for a Monthly Mail Service.—The splendid steamship WONGA WONGA, 1600 tons, J. Stewart, commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY, on the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Superior accommodation for Saloon, Cabin, and Intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied upon in each department. Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite. Wines and spirits extra. Bedding is not provided for the second cabin or intermediate. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line, which is admitted to have decided advantages over all others, having calm seas, and avoiding the disagreeableness of a long sea voyage. The whole journey may be considered a pleasure trip, and cheaper and quicker than any other route. Special arrangements will be made with families. 10 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets. Immediate application for passages should be made to avoid disappointment, as only a limited number will be taken.
For full particulars apply to M. METCALFE and CO., No. 9, Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, THE CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.
Goods received for Miller's Forest THIS DAY, for Paterson on SATURDAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Rangatira, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO AUCKLAND.—James Paterson, Monday afternoon, at 6.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbarn, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Monday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Leichardt, Tuesday, 17th instant, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Balclutha will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Tuesday, 17th instant, at 5 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE to Rockhampton, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone, steamer weekly.
Cargo in new Union received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Hunter after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

AUSTRALIAN and R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Friday, at 10.
For the MANNING RIVER direct, the FIRE KING, MONDAY, at 4.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports. The steamship
GOTHENBURG,
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE, on the 14th instant, via Bluff.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—Steamship TASMANIA, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY January 10th.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAM from MELBOURNE to LONDON via the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Devitt and Moore's Australian Line of Steam and Clipper Ships.—To SAIL early in February, the magnificent new screw steamship QUEEN OF THE THAMES, AA1 at Lloyd's, 2007 tons register, 4000 burden, 400-horse power nominal, 2000 indicated, George Maxtonald, commander.
This fine steamer has just been built by the celebrated firm of Robert Napier and Sons, of Glasgow, expressly for the Australian passenger trade, and from her fine model she is confidently expected to make most rapid trips.
The attention of passengers is especially called to the unusual advantages offered by the above steamer, viz., she returns to London via the Cape of Good Hope; and as she carries only a limited number of second and third class passengers, all over-crowding is avoided.
Beds, bedding, linen, table requisites, crockery, &c., will be provided by the ship for ALL CLASSES of PASSENGERS. She is fitted with baths, and there is also a separate ladies' saloon with piano.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
For all particulars apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Sydney.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION by steamships
MACEDON and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG,
THURSDAY, January 12th, at 4 p.m.,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with PASSENGERS and CARGO. The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4. Return tickets, £6 10s.
Return Tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO ENGLAND.
Passage money, £16 and upwards.
Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company.
The celebrated steamship
GREAT BRITAIN,
3600 tons, 600-horse power,
Lieutenant JOHN GRAY, R.N.R.,
will leave Hobson's Bay,
on WEDNESDAY, 11th JANUARY, 1871,
for LIVERPOOL direct.
This favourite steamer, so justly celebrated for her regular passages, will be dispatched punctually to date, and intending passengers are requested to make early application for space. Particulars as to rates of passages, dietary scales, plans of cabins, &c., can be had on application to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO.,
Flinders-lane, Melbourne, Agents; or
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.
DANIELL, KING, and CO.

FOR LONDON.
The NOURMAHAL
will sail on 12th January.
For freight or passage apply to
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO.,
or
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.; } Agents.
Wool received at Talbot's.

TO PASSENGERS.—For LONDON, the magnificent new clipper ship CARLISLE CASTLE, A1 13 years, 1545 tons register, belonging to Green, of Blackwall, Austin Cooper, R.N.R., commander, will be dispatched on 28th February.
Apply to WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.; or to YOUNG and LARK.

TO SALOON PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The fine clipper ship ELLEN STUART, 1572 tons register, well known for regular and rapid passage. Large state rooms for families, bath room, and every convenience.
Apply to Captain CALVERT; WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.; or YOUNG and LARK.

FOR LONDON.
The PARRAMATTA
will be dispatched on the 11th February.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG—Kiama, THIS DAY, at noon; and Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MORUYA—Kiama, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA—Kembla, MONDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER—Kembla, MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

CHEAP HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS by the Parramatta River Steamers, EMU, ADELAIDE, and PELICAN, daily
From foot of King-street, 7, 9, 11, a.m.; 1, 3, 5 p.m.
From Parramatta, 7, 9, 11, a.m.; 1, 3, 5 p.m.
Calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, Gladesville, Ryde Ermington, Newington, and Subiaco,
AT ABOUT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.
Fares to Parramatta in Saloon, 1s 3d; return, 2s; steerage, 1s; return, 1s 6d.
Children, saloon, return, 6d only. First-class omnibuses in attendance at Parramatta, to convey excursionists to and from the steamers and the Park or Parramatta North. Fare, 3d.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The Alchymist, Saturday Morning at 8. Limo-street Wharf.

ONLY SHIP FOR APRIL SALES.
FOR LONDON.—The clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE will be dispatched on the 10th instant.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.
YOUNG and LARK.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.

FOR LONDON.
The DUNBAR CASTLE
will be dispatched on the 25th January. Has splendid accommodation for saloon and second cabin passengers. An inspection invited.
Apply on board, to Captain ROWE; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.
Wool received at Talbot's.

THE SOBRAON
will be dispatched for London early in March.
Apply, on board, to Captain ELMSLIE; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The SOBRAON will be dispatched early in MARCH.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.; or Captain ELMSLIE, on board.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS per ANN DUTHIE.—This ship will be towed to sea on MONDAY MORNING; has an after cabin disengaged, and room for six (6) men in the deck-house.
All ACCOUNTS against the above ship to be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned, by 10 o'clock on the 6th instant, or they will not be recognised.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The ZEMINDAR will be TOWED to SEA on SATURDAY, at noon.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON, to follow the John Duthie.—The well-known clipper ship MAID OF JUDAH, 665 tons register, David Bain commander, will have quick dispatch; has excellent saloon accommodation. Apply on board at Circular Quay, or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
December 8, 1870.

BLACKWALL LINE.
TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.
The splendid ship THE LORD WARDEN, A1 13 years, 1237 tons register (belonging to Messrs. Green of Blackwall), J. Smith, commander, will be dispatched on the 25th January. Carries an experienced surgeon.
The accommodation is of the highest order, and intending passengers are invited to inspect the ship at the Circular Quay.
A good cow will be taken.
Rates of passage:—
Saloon as per agreement.
Second cabin .. .. £31 10 0
Intermediate ditto .. .. 21 0 0
Steerage .. .. .. 16 0 0
Plans can be inspected at
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.'S; or
YOUNG and LARK'S, Margaret-street.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.

FOR HONGKONG.—The A1 clipper brig CATHERINE FULLARTON will be dispatched as above on an early day. For light freight or passage apply to Captain HUGHAN, on board.

FOR HONGKONG.—The A1 clipper barque RACHEL, 400 tons, Robert Firth, commander, being under charter, will have immediate dispatch.
For passage only, apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—This vessel has superior accommodation for Chinese passengers.

FOR LEVUKA and TAVIUNI, FIJI.
To sail positively on the 1st February,
the Brig KESTREL,
180 tons register, Captain Wadley.
This regular trader will be dispatched as above. She has already made fast passages in the trade, delivering her cargoes in good order, and offers a favourable opportunity for shippers or passengers.
Apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.; or C. M. DEANE, Exchange-corner.

FIRST VESSEL FOR LEVUKA, FIJI ISLANDS.—The favourite regular trader HARRIET ARMITAGE, C. G. Lessing, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched. Intending passengers are invited to inspect the unrivalled accommodations of this vessel.
For all particulars apply on board, at the Corporation Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for LEVUKA, Fiji Islands.—The A1 clipper schooner PACIFIC, H. P. Scott, master, now fast loading, will positively sail next THURSDAY.
Freight or passage apply at once on board, Market Wharf; or G. R. STEWART, Market Wharf.

FOR HONOLULU direct.—The Hawaiian barque R. W. WOOD, daily expected, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to BARRON and AUSTIN; or, LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS.—The clipper Barque METEOR, G. Oliver, master, is expected in about a week, and will be dispatched again fourteen days after arrival.
For freight or passage apply to RADONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.
FOR AUCKLAND.
To follow the NOVELTY.

| | Commander | To sail |
|---|---|---|
| ALICE CAMERON.. | P. Carter .. | 16th instant |
| CONSTANCE .. | J. H. Gibbon .. | 1st February |
| KATE .. | W. Cooper .. | 16th February. |

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader, NOVELTY, J. Nearing, commander, is now fast loading, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged will be quickly dispatched. For freight or passage apply on board at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.
N.B.—Goods received for this vessel FREE of Wharfage.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The fine A1 ship ANNE ROYDEN, 1175 tons register, ROBERT NICHOLSON, commander, being under charter, will sail in a few days. A limited quantity of freight will be taken at low rates.
Apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

TO BROADSOUND and MACKAY.—The HANNAH NEWTON, now receiving cargo at Commercial Wharf, will clear the Customs on MONDAY.
Shippers are requested to complete shipments.
For freight, &c., apply on board; or,
J. L. HAYNES, 6, King-street.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY, TATHRA, and BERMAGUI, THIS DAY. Victoria Wharf.

FOR Brisbane and Maryborough.—The Martha Ellen sails this week. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, Port Stephens.—Schooner Myall, Friday. Broomfield and Whitaker, Albion Wf.

SHIP WILLIAM DUTHIE, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned, by SATURDAY, 7th instant, at noon.
Shippers are requested to send in bills of lading and pass entries.
YOUNG and LARK.

CHARTER.—Wanted a VESSEL, from 300 to 600 tons register, to load WOOL at a PORT in NEW ZEALAND for the UNITED STATES. Good Freight and Cargo ready
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

BRIG ISERBROOK.—Captain Moyer, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew without his written authority.

CHARTER.—Wanted, A1 VESSELS, to load in Port Adelaide for United Kingdom.
Good rates. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

CHARTER.—Wanted, VESSELS for BOMBAY.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the well-known clipper barque ALICE CAMERON, so well and favourably known in the Auckland trade.
For all particulars, apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

ESMERALDA.—The Captain is the SOLE AGENT of his vessel. Market Wharf.

MACQUARIE'S PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.
Ships of the largest class taken up for repair, reclassing, survey, &c.
Iron ships cleaned, shipwrights' and smiths' work performed, spars and all other ships' materials in stock.
Experienced diver, with diving apparatus on hand.
D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

## MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that the half-yearly General MEETING of the proprietors will be held at the banking house, in George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 24th January instant, at noon, to receive the report of the Board of Management for the half-year ended 31st December; to elect three directors in the room of J. S. Mitchell, Esq., J. B. Rundle, Esq., Hon. John Blaxland, Esq., M.L.C., who retire by rotation, any two of whom are eligible for re-election; to elect two auditors for the ensuing year; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board,
VINCENT W. GIBLIN, General Manager.
Sydney, 3rd January, 1871.

Pursuant to clause XXXVI. of the Deed of Settlement, every candidate for the office of director is required to give notice thereof in writing, to be left at the banking house, in Sydney, at least fourteen days before the day of election. The latest day for receiving notices will be MONDAY next, 9th January.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—In answer to numerous invitations from influential Shareholders, I have consented to become a CANDIDATE for the seat at the Board, which, under the Deed of Settlement, becomes vacant at the half-yearly meeting, to be held 24th instant.
I have been for nearly twenty years engaged in trade in this city, and if you do me the honour to elect me as a Director of the Bank, it will be my endeavour to use the information and experience I have gained for the benefit of the Institution.
I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT SADDINGTON.
Sydney, 4th January, 1871.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—As one of the retiring Directors, I beg to inform you that I am a Candidate for re-election, and beg to solicit your votes and interest at the half-yearly meeting, to be held on the 24th instant.
Your obedient servant,
J. B. RUNDLE.

THE CUDGEGONG CINNABAR MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company originally advertised for Friday, the 6th January, 1871, at 3 o'clock, will be held in the Company's Office, No. 3, Spring-street, on FRIDAY, the 20th January, 1871, at 3 o'clock; to receive the report of the directors and balance sheet for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1870; and to consider any matters that may be brought forward in accordance with the deed of settlement.
By order of the Board,
W. R. DELOITTE, Manager.
3, Spring-street, Sydney, 4th January, 1871.

VICTORIAN TRUNKEY GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, in the Exchange-building, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January, 1871, at 2 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Directors and Balance-sheet to 31st December, 1870; to elect a Director, in the room of George King, Esq., who retires by lot, and is eligible for re-election; and two Auditors, in the room of W. Wolfen and John Hardy, Esqs., disqualified; and to consider such other business as may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the deed of settlement.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. J. BAASS, Legal Manager.
14, Spring-street, Sydney, December 9th, 1870.

Pursuant to Clause 29 of the Deed of Settlement any candidate for the office of Director must leave notice to that effect, in writing, at the Head Office of the Company ten clear days at the least before the day of election.

VICTORIAN TRUNKEY GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, in the Exchange-building, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January, 1871, at half-past 2 o'clock p.m., for the following purpose, viz.:—
To give authority to the Directors to increase the Capital of the Company by a call of one shilling per share.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. J. BAASS, Legal Manager.
14, Spring-street, Sydney, December 9th, 1870.

THE GREAT WESTERN TRUNKEY GOLD-MINING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Second General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 14, Spring-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January, 1871, at 11 o'clock a.m., to receive the Report of the Directors, and balance sheet to 31st December, 1870; to elect Directors in the room of Henry Rotton and Alfred John Peshey, Esquires, disqualified, and an Auditor in the room of D. Machado, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is eligible for re-election; and to consider such other business as may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. H. J. BAASS, Legal Manager.
14, Spring-street, Sydney, December 15, 1870.

Pursuant to Clause 29 of the Deed of Settlement, any candidate for the office of Director must leave notice to that effect, in writing, at the head office of the Company, ten clear days at the least before the day of election.

THE GREAT WESTERN TRUNKEY GOLD-MINING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 14, Spring-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January, 1871, at half-past eleven o'clock, a.m., for the following purpose, viz.:—
To give authority to the Directors to increase the capital of the Company by a call of One Shilling per share.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. H. J. BAASS, Legal Manager.
14, Spring-street, Sydney, 15th December, 1870.

## RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Globe.—Opening SERVICES, SUNDAY, 8th instant.
Rev. T. JOHNSON will preach at 11 a.m.; Rev. S. C. KENT, at 7 p.m.
The school children will be addressed at 3 p.m.

ANNUAL MEETINGS FOR UNITED PRAYER.
The series of meetings will be terminated THIS EVENING, Friday, January 6, by a United Communion Service, to be held in the Phillip-street Presbyterian Church.
The Rev. J. GREENWOOD, M.A., will preach.
The Rev. ADAM THOMSON will preside.
The Rev. THOMAS JOHNSON will address the spectators.
The service to commence at 7 o'clock.
Christian friends in the city and suburbs being regular communicants in Christian Churches are invited to join in the Communion; whilst all persons are welcome to be present as spectators.
A collection will be made at the close of the service to defray expenses. Any surplus will be given to the City Mission.
ROBT. STEEL, } Joint
A. W. WEBB, } Hon. Secretaries.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. LAWLER, Upholsterer, Mattress and Palliasse Maker, has removed from 316, Pitt-street, to those extensive premises, 617, George-street, Brickfield-hill, next the Golden Gate, and respectfully solicits a continuance of those favours from the public he has enjoyed for the past five years.

TURTLE SOUP, Turtle Soup, Turtle Soup, THIS DAY, Café Francais.

## PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF M. R. will MEET F. J. S. at the Australian Free Library at the appointed time TO-NIGHT will oblige.

S. ROBINSON, RETURN the WATCH lent, to Twomlow, as soon as possible.

THE LADY who bought a bag, please to CALL at ELLIS'S, 230, Pitt-street.

## MEETINGS.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
The Annual General MEETING of Members of the above Club, to receive the Committee's Report and Balance-sheet for 1870, to elect a committee for the current year, and transact such other business as may be necessary, will be held in the Club Room, Tattersall's Hotel, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.
BUCHAN THOMSON, Secretary.

HIGHLAND GATHERING COMMITTEE.—A MEETING of the above Committee will be held at Mr. GANNON'S (the Oxford Hotel), at half-past 7 on FRIDAY EVENING. A full attendance requested.
H. J. CHISHOLM, Hon. Secretary.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.
SCHOOL OF DESIGN.
Members and those intending to join will meet THIS EVENING, at half-past 7.
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

N. S. W. PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—Usual Weekly MEETING of Council and Members, This (Friday) Evening, to arrange for Picnic, &c. Quarterly Tickets issued. G. L. CARTER.

MASONIC.—A MEETING of the Sydney Samaritan Lodge, No. 678 (English Constitution), will be held at the Australasian Freemasons' Hall, York-street, THIS EVENING, Friday, the 6th January instant, at half-past 7 o'clock precisely.
By order of the Worshipful Master.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH DRAMATIC CLUB.—Special MEETING of members TO-NIGHT, at Burrangong Hotel, at 8 o'clock.
E. A. JONES, Hon. Secretary.

## VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

INTERCOLONIAL LARGE-BORE MATCH.—The Members selected to shoot in the above match with Victoria are requested to ASSEMBLE at the Paddington range, TO-MORROW, Saturday, for practice, at 2.15 p.m. sharp. Ammunition free.
F. C. BREWER,
Hon. Secretary Rifle Association.

DEFENCE FORCE.—The formation of a COLONIAL MILITARY FORCE, to consist of ARTILLERY and INFANTRY, being in contemplation, persons between the ages of 18 and 45 desirous of enlisting are requested to register their names at this office, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 12 noon daily, where information as to period of service, rate of pay, &c., will be afforded.
Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 3rd January, 1871.
(Signed) J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Volunteer Forces.

TENDERS for the Supply of HORSES for the Volunteer Artillery Service will be received at this Office up to the 12th instant. Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Supply of Horses for Volunteer Artillery Service." Specifications can be seen at this Office.
JOHN RICHARDSON,
Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant Volunteer Force.
Volunteer Brigade Office, 6th January, 1871.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LEFT, in a Waverley 'bus, on Thursday morning, a Gentleman's SHOE. Mrs. COOK, 284, Geo.-st.

LOST, a POCKET-BOOK, &c. Reward if returned to Mr. James Kelly, Emu Inn, George-street.

LOST, a White Mottled Hen TUMBLER. 5s reward W. Harris, No. 10, Buckingham-street.

LOST, on Wednesday, a Part of Lady's Gold EARRING. Reward 344, Macquarie-street South.

LOST, in the Bloomfield omnibus, January 4th, a Brown Silk UMBRELLA. 114, Victoria-street.

LOST, in Park-street, part of Gold Pin, a PEARL. Reward 597, George-street South.

LOST, a TERRIER SLUT; brown, smooth skin, [illegible] on, with name. Five shillings reward. THOMAS HALE, Franklyn-place, Glebe.

FOUND, on Saturday morning, a BROOCH. Apply to W. COUSENS, 612, George-street.

FOUND, in George-street Market, on Tuesday, a small sum of MONEY. Apply 65, Gloucester-street.

FOUND in shop, small Silk UMBRELLA. Haynes, confectioner, 672, George-street.

TEN Shillings Reward.—LOST, small yellow SLUT, brass collar on. O'BRIEN, Butcher, Parramatta-st.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—Mr. J. E. SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, removed from O'Connell-st. to 170, Castlereagh-st.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, has NOT removed from, but still practises at 26, O'Connell-st.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, 27, Hunter-street, two doors from Pitt-street.

A SINGLE TOOTH, 4s 6d; extraction, 1s; stopping, 1s. C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-dentist, 6, Bridge-st.

ASTROLOGY.—Prof. LUCIO, the celebrated Fortune teller daily at 108, Elizabeth-st., near King-st.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY (established 1849) for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c. Profits belong exclusively to members. From the magnitude of its resources it is enabled to declare large Bonuses. Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
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CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. Alexander, George-street, 2 doors from King-street.

FUTURE REVEALED.—Consultations verbally or by letter. C. Edwards, Phrenologist, 6, Bridge-st.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer. Address W. Maddock, bookseller, George-street.

J. GILLAM, Truss Maker and Cutler, 2, Hunter-street. Trusses & Enemas repaired. Cutlery ground.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 481, George-street.

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MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's.
THE PRIZE MEDAL
was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and Honourable Mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

MR. E. READING, Dentist, 128, Phillip-street, administers the Nitrous Oxide Gas on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.
Patients wishing the gas applied must make appointments the day before.

MOSS and LICHENS bought in any quantity; also, Bird Skins, at 25, South Head Road.

NOTICE.—A. D. REYNOLDS, Hairdresser, REMOVED from Larmer's, to next City Bank, Geo.-st.

ONE SHILLING laid out very profitably. Apply, by letter, Confucius, Post-office. Prompt attention.

WOOL for SALE, by private contract. FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Wool Warehouse.

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FACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS,
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## PUBLICATIONS.

THE SYDNEY MAIL, SATURDAY, 7th JANUARY.
Sporting Gazette—Racing Programme—Turf Gossip—Aquatics—Cricket—Sports at the Albert Ground—Highland Gathering.
The Chess Player.
Wave Prospect; a Tale, by the Rev. Dr. Barry.
Some Conclusions about Ireland.
The Tourist—The Fitzroy Waterfalls.
Social Affairs in England—The New School Boards—Cheap Public Schools—Agricultural Co-operation—Winter Food Prospects—Preservation of Infant Life.
The Elections—West Sydney—Parramatta—Nomination for Canterbury.
News from Fiji Islands.
Sydney to Montreal.
Chronicle of Occurrences, 1870.
San Francisco to New York.
The Crown Princess of Prussia and the Princess Alice.
Disappointed Ambition.
Old Scores between France and Prussia
Fall of Metz—Important Statement
Ex-Emperor Napoleon Interviewed
The Tientsin Massacre
Triple Murder in the Orange District
Mining Gazette
Agricultural Gazette—The Land—Pastoral—Weather and Crops—Cane Culture in the Island of Reunion—Sericulture—Reflections on British Agriculture—Concerning Stock—Practical Steam Cultivation—The Chicago Stock Yards
Post Cards v. Envelopes
Percy Anecdotes—Domestic Economy—Light Reading
Poetry—An Ocean Lyric—The Old Year Farewell
Cause of Collisions at Sea
Official Inquiry into the Loss of H.M.S. Captain
Sweets of Married Life
Sydney Municipal Council—Report on the Moore Park Contracts
Horticultural Society—Meeting—Exhibits
Destructive Typhoon at Yokohama
War Notes.

With this number is presented to the subscribers
A PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN,
engraved by permission from a photograph by Downey, of Newcastle (England), graciously selected by her Majesty for the purpose.

SANDS' SYDNEY and SUBURBAN DIRECTORY for 1871.—Notices of removals and alterations in firms should be forwarded for insertion in the Addenda not later than the 7th January.
Directory Office, 392, George-street.

PUNCH! PUNCH!! PUNCH!!!
CARTOON—CLASS JUSTICE.
Latest Telegrams—Catechism for the Old Year—Very Degrading—Important to Boys—Class Justice—A Deadly Lively Representative—Carmen a Parkis—A War Fashion—M'Kippen's Story and Aspirations—Ye Highlande Gatherynge on ye Alberte Grounde—Literary Larceny—Patriotic Song of the Defence Commission—Bilious Essays—A Forecastle Yarn—Again the Balloon has Burst—The Toilers of the Antipodes: Chapter VI., &c.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., General Steam Printers, &c., 108, Pitt-street.
GORDON and GOTCH, George-street.

## STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive 24 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
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£2000 QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT TREASURY BILLS 6 per cent., due 31st December, 1873.
£1000 City of Sydney 6 per cent. Debentures.
£2360 Australasian Steam Navigation Co. Debentures, due 1874; 6 per cents.
28 shares Bank New South Wales.
52 ditto Australian Joint Stock Bank.
25 ditto Union Bank of Australia.
40 ditto Bank New Zealand.
50 ditto Australian General Assurance.
40 ditto Australasian Steam Navigation Co.
215 ditto Peak Downs Copper Co.
The above for SALE.

WANTED.—New South Wales Government Debentures
Ditto ditto ditto Treasury Bills.
New Zealand Government Treasury Bills.
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£2000 TO LEND, in one or more sums, on City or Suburban Properties.
G. EVANS, 106½, King-street.

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DEBENTURES, TREASURY BILLS, &c.—
Bank N. S. W. Steam Shares
Union Bank Insurance Shares
For SALE. FATTORINI and CO., 175, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, 10 per cent. Debentures; Sydney and General Shares. Chatfield and Son, 69, Pitt-street.

MONEY to LEND on Mortgage. RUSSELL and HOLDEN, Solicitors, 179, Pitt-street.

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SHARES and DEBENTURES obtained or disposed of through LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-st.

## TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for Building Detached Cottage, Marrickville. Plans, &c., Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.

VICTORIA PARK, Newtown Road.—TENDERS will be received until the 15th instant, for the right to depasture Cows and Horses for the year 1871. Apply Messrs. SHEPHERD and CO., Darling Nursery.

TENDERS for Masons' Work; labour only. New Buildings, Bourke-street, near South Head Road.

ENTERPRISE QUARTZ MINING COMPANY. (Limited.)
In liquidation.
TENDERS are invited from parties willing to purchase the whole or a portion of the Company's assets which are at Trunkey Creek, and consist of the following, viz.:—
1. A 30-horse power horizontal high-pressure steam engine, with Cornish boiler, and all necessary mountings; also two quartz-crushing batteries of five heads of stampers each, and one 8-inch plunger pump complete. This mach

## LAW.

### INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

THE undermentioned estates were surrendered :—

David Ridley, of Sodwalls, Rydal, labourer. Liabilities, £27 6s. 9d. Assets, £3 8s. Mr. Sompill, official assignee.

George Black, of Blayney, storekeeper. Liabilities, £1031 2s. 10d. Assets, £1063 3s. 4d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, January 6, at 11 a.m.—Before the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, Chief Justice: In chambers: Estate of Thorne, Walker, and Co; the official assignee to show cause why the assessment or allowance of compensation, or commission, should not be reviewed and reduced.

Friday, January 6, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Richard Randolph Machattie, first meeting at Bathurst.

Saturday, January 7.—Holiday.

Friday, January 13.—Before the District Commissioners: Samuel Coles, first, or only meeting, at Braidwood, at 11 a.m.; Thomas M'Dermott, first, or only meeting, at East Maitland, at 11 a.m.; Richard Randolph Machattie, second, at Bathurst, at 11 a.m.

Tuesday, January 17.—Before the District Commissioner: Thomas Baker, first, or only meeting, at Wagga Wagga, at 11 a.m.; Cuthbert Fetherstonhaugh, at Wagga Wagga, at 11.30 a.m.

Monday, January 23.—Before the District Commissioner: John Walters, first, or only meeting, at Orange, at 11 a.m.

January 25, 26, 27, 28.—Holidays.

Monday, January 30.—Before the District Commissioner: Alfred Charles Quaife, third meeting at Scone, at 11 a.m.

### CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor, the Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Thompson, Love, Penfold, and Smithers.

One person was fined 1s., and another 5s., for drunkenness.

Bartholomew Maroney and Catherine Kelly were convicted of having committed an act of indecency in Hereford-street, a public place within the municipality of the Glebe, and were sentenced to be imprisoned seven days.

Joseph Clarence Ross, charged with attempted arson, appeared on bail, pursuant to remand. John Cash Neild, jun., chief agent in New South Wales for the Queen Insurance Company of England, deposed that the prisoner in February last effected an insurance on his stock-in-trade, furnitures, and fixtures for £200; the insurance was effected upon the camera and chemicals, the furniture, and other articles on the premises, No. 70, Market-street; witness examined the premises and inspected the chemicals, &c., but did not take an inventory; on the 23rd December went to the premises, when it appeared to him that the stock of furniture was not so great, and the quantity of chemicals had been considerably reduced; did not on the 23rd December see the camera and lens, which he valued at from £20 to £25. By Mr. Gannon: Has no knowledge of photography, and is ignorant of the value of negatives; will not swear that as many as three hundred negatives were not on the premises; to the best of his judgment and belief there is not now on the premises as much property as when the insurance was made; judges from the general appearance of the place; *prisoner's character*, as represented to him, was all that could be desired; did not, on the 23rd ultimo, notice two cameras under a table, nor two tripods; will not swear that two cameras and two tripods were not in the rooms on the 23rd ultimo; cannot mention any articles besides the camera and lens, which was on the premises at the time the insurance was taken, and was not there on the 23rd ultimo. Re-examined by the police: The negatives are not of any insurable value; was in company with detective Powell on the 23rd December; saw traces of kerosene on the floor near the hole, and the rubbish in the hole smelled of kerosene; Powell took from the hole immediately under the boards marked with kerosene, some mortar which smelled of kerosene; of the bits of wood produced, five smell of kerosene and seventeen do not; did not see where they were taken from; if kerosene had been on the paper produced, and it was lit, it would have burned immediately. By the Police Magistrate: The mortar was at the bottom of the hole, and it is possible that the kerosene it smells of soaked through the cracks between the boards of the floor above it. Catherine Morton, residing in Market-street, deposed that two days before the fire, she saw some furniture removed in a van from prisoner's premises. The further hearing stands postponed until to-morrow week.

Edward Tarrant was found guilty of having assaulted George Packer, in Mrs. Sutton's public-house, in Market-street. No provocation was given for the assault, but the parties appear to have abused one another pretty freely on a previous occasion. To pay a penalty of £3 3s., with 21s. professional costs to Mr. Roberts. Mr. Driver conducted the defence.

William Grey was charged with having deserted William Grey the younger, a child of tender age, leaving him without the means of support. Mary Grey deposed that defendant is her husband, but they have for some time past lived apart, and she has not received any assistance from him; she asks for nothing for herself, but expects that he will contribute towards the support of the five children; William is the youngest, and is in the Randwick Asylum, she paying 5s. a week for his support there. Mr. Roberts for the defendant submitted that according to Mrs. Grey's own showing the child is provided for, and their Worships have no jurisdiction to make an order under the circumstances, for if Mrs. Grey fails to make the required payments, the officers of the institution will look to the father (the defendant) for the money, and compel him to pay it. Moreover, the child is in the lawful care and custody of the officers of the asylum, who alone have the right to proceed against the father. The mother has *no locus standi* here under the circumstances, nor have the Justices jurisdiction to make an order. Mr. Carroll replied. Their Worships overruled the objection, and made an order for the payment of 5s. per week. Mr. Roberts gave notice of appeal.

On the summons paper were twelve cases, of which two were postponed and four were struck out for want of prosecution. John Lane was fined 20s. for making use of words calculated to incite Ann Gearin to commit a breach of the peace. Charles Richards was fined 5s. for being at such a distance from his carriage as virtually to abandon the control of the horse; and Thomas Hart was fined 10s. for loitering. William Blackman and Felix M'Kone were fined 20s. each for allowing offensive matter to remain upon the footway before their respective dwellings.

### WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. George Hill, Oatley, and Tucker.

Seven drunkards were fined in the usual amount.

John Gordon, charged with making use of obscene language in George-street, was fined 20s.; in default, seven days' imprisonment.

Charles Stone, charged on remand with embezzling the sum of £200, the property of Henry Braden, was further remanded until next Thursday. Mr. R. Robinson appeared on behalf of the accused, and on his application bail was allowed, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each.

Robert Dunn, brought up on remand, charged with being of unsound mind, was discharged.

SUMMONS SHEET.—Thomas Waterhouse was charged with assaulting Alfred Baker. The case was dismissed. Florence Hickey, charged by Annie Harrison with assaulting her, was fined 20s. with 9s. costs, in default seven days' imprisonment. The parties in the case were young children. George Barker, charged by John Smith with assaulting him, was fined 1s. without costs. Frederick Ogden, summoned by William R. Cole for £1 10s. due as wages, was ordered to pay the amount.

### CORONER'S INQUEST.

DEATH FROM DISEASE OF THE HEART.—Yesterday forenoon, the City Coroner held, at the Sans Souci Hotel, Sans Souci, an inquest touching the death of an elderly man, named Thomas Gray. Alexander Smith deposed that he was a shell-gatherer, and resided at Pelican Point, Botany Bay; the dead body viewed by him in the shed attached to the Sans Souci Hotel, he had recognised as that of a man named Thomas Gray, who was fifty-six years of age, a native of Scotland, and unmarried; deceased was a labourer, and had been for sixteen or seventeen years in this colony; he also resided at Pelican Point, Botany Bay; witness had known deceased for thirty-five years, and ever since he came to the colony they had resided together, with the exception of two years, for about fifteen years; deceased was not a sober man, but witness very seldom saw him drunk; he could take a great quantity of drink; he had enjoyed very good health, but for the last few years he had complained of his stomach, and bad digestion; for the last week or two he complained, when walking, of shortness of breath, and a pain in the breast; he was with witness at Sans Souci Hotel on Tuesday last, and had four nobblers of brandy; that was all witness saw him drink; deceased was sober; they went home together; deceased did not then complain of anything; he took some medicine when he went home for the pain in his breast; a man named Douglas was with them at Sans Souci Hotel; there was no quarrel between them; deceased lived in a hut close to witness; Gray went to his hut about 8 o'clock at night, saying he hoped he would have a better night's rest than he had had the night before; deceased told witness that the medicine he had taken was senna and salts; the next time witness saw deceased was about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, in Douglas's hut, close to his own; he was then sitting on a sofa and witness asked him how he felt; a woman named Hughes, witness, and deceased were the only persons then in the room; deceased replied, in answer to his question, that he had had a very bad night's rest, and that he had had to get up out of bed through shortness of breath and sit at the fire-place with his blanket round him; witness remained in the house, and in about half an hour after he entered Mrs. Hughes called out to him and drew his attention to deceased; on looking round he saw him as if he were going off into a faint, with his head thrown back and making a gurgling noise in his throat; immediately before that he had been talking; witness caught him in his arms and laid him on the sofa; he did not speak, and died almost immediately afterwards; nothing occurred on Tuesday evening or on Wednesday morning to excite or annoy deceased. The woman Hughes was examined, but her evidence was merely corroborative. Dr. Sedgwick, having been sworn, gave it as his opinion that death had resulted from disease of the heart. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

The *Swabian Mercury* states that on the 10th instant the whole of the German allied troops before Paris consecrated one day's pay, amounting to 500,000 thalers, to the Widow and Orphan Fund.

## SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF AUSTRALIAN BOTANY.

A LECTURE by William Woolls, F.L.S., delivered before the members of the Horticultural Society on Wednesday evening, January 4, 1871.

As the works of nature are without limit, and present themselves to our view in forms innumerable, we must expect difficulties in every department of her kingdoms. Whether, therefore, we direct our attention to the animal, *vegetable*, or *mineral* phenomena around us, it is vain to expect that the course of our studies will be smooth and unimpeded, and that our finite comprehensions can explain every mystery which we encounter, or understand every law by which the economy of nature is regulated. Such being the case, it is not surprising that, in the wide field of botanical research, difficulties of no ordinary character occur continually in our course and almost arrest our progress. And if this be true of botany in general, even in countries in which the phenomena of nature have been studied for ages, and men can profit by the accumulated knowledge of those who have preceded them, how much more striking is the fact when contemplated in a country comparatively in its infancy, in which the extent of its vegetation is unknown; where the harvest indeed is plenteous and the labourers but few; where nature assumes new and protean forms, and where geological and climatical considerations remain yet to be appreciated in their influence upon the form and growth of plants.

When we survey nature in her wild magnificence, and contemplate species grouped together in apparent confusion, we are led to compare one plant with another, and to endeavour by some method or other to associate those which are similar in shape and character, and to trace their relationship with groups which we have noticed elsewhere. This is what may be termed classification, or systematic arrangement; and it is a matter of extreme difficulty, for, whilst some species resemble each other in some particulars, they are unlike in others; so that, although, in theory, nothing is more expedient than to separate species which are incongruous, and to connect those which are allied, yet, in practice, the task is one of great perplexity. When Robert Brown, the father of Australian botany, surveyed the characters, distribution, and affinities of the peculiar vegetation which distinguishes the great continent of Australia from every other botanical region, he was led to see that the artificial system of Linnæus, which had hitherto maintained its ascendency amongst men of science in Europe, was superficial and useless, so far as regarded the arrangement of the 4000 species which he had conveyed to England in 1805; and therefore, in his "Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ" he adopted the natural system of Jussieu. According to the views of Linnæus, all plants are arranged solely in reference to the stamens and pistils which they possess, irrespective of other considerations arising from affinity, character, and habit. This system—which is certainly ingenious, and, in some respects, even now convenient in determining a genus—fails altogether when applied to such plants as Phytolacca and Hibbertia, the species of which vary considerably in the number of their stamens. The former genus is placed by Linnæan botanists under class 10 and order 4; but, in describing the species, we are warned of their eccentricity by such terms as P. octandra, P. dodecandra, P. decandra, P. icosandra, and P. diclos; so that if the artificial system be fairly and honestly carried out, we must separate the species and place them in different classes. In Hibbertia, which (with the exception of two species from Madagascar) is exclusively an Australian genus, the species sometimes have numerous stamens and several styles, and at others only three or four stamens and only one style. Now, although for the sake of consistency, the Linnæan botanist would place all the Hibbertiæ in the class *Polyandria*, yet it is manifest that, according to the definition of that term, this cannot be done with propriety. From an examination, therefore, of such a genus as that of Hibbertia, it becomes evident that the classification of Australian plants, in strict conformity with the artificial system, would appear inappropriate and ridiculous. Nor, indeed, if we regard the position of certain genera, under such an arrangement, is there less difficulty, for with what accuracy can Stylidium be associated with the Orchids, or Labiatæ, nearly allied with each other, be made to stand asunder in remote orders? Robert Brown, therefore, in his great work most widely followed the natural system, and by so doing laid the foundation of that extended method which is being developed in the volumes of "Flora Australiensis."

Lindley, in the preface to his elaborate work on the "Vegetable Kingdom," remarks that we must not look for perfection in any system, and that, if it is impossible so to arrange all the details of even an office as to satisfy all critics, how much more hopeless must be the task of classifying the infinite works of the creation! This is as true in reality as it is humiliating to the pride of human intellect; but, then, as our knowledge of the vegetable kingdom becomes more and more extended, and the relations of plants to each other is better understood, we may reasonably hope for the gradual removal of inconsistencies, and the establishment of sound principles in classification. Without entering into any exposition of the plan adopted by the learned President of the Linnæan Society, I may remark that, in laying down the characters of dicotyledonous plants, he states that all Australian trees and shrubs, except Palms, a few Ferns, and Bamboos, and a few others with linear grass-like leaves, are Dicotyledons: so also are almost all plants with opposite, or whorled or netted-veined leaves, or with parts of the flower in fours, fives, or eights, or with indefinite stamens, all these characters being very rare in Monocotyledons. Now, after seeing at the commencement the difficulty of laying down constant and invariable characters to separate the two grand divisions of our Flora, we are prepared for finding that the arrangement of the orders is one on which differences of opinion yet prevail, and that the marks by which the orders are to be distinguished are not absolute and without exception. One very elegant Australian shrub (Eupomatia laurina) affords an illustration of the matter under consideration. This plant, although its stamens are manifestly perigynous, and the anomalies in its structure very remarkable, was placed by R. Brown amongst the Thalamiflorous with the Anonaceæ, and in that position it still remains in the first volume of our Flora; but Lindley considered it analogous to *Eschscholtzia* amongst poppyworts, and Rosa in roseworts, whilst the eminent Victorian botanist, Ferdinand Von Mueller, admits it with reluctance as a genus of Anonaceæ, at the same time expressing his opinion that it is perhaps entitled to ordinal distinction, and to a place in the vicinity of Laurineæ! Since the publication of his work on "Plants indigenous to Victoria," the Doctor has adopted a new system of classification. After dividing all genera into three classes — viz., Dicotyledoneæ, Monocotyledoneæ, and Acotyledoneæ—he subdivides the first class into three sections: (1) Choripetaleæ, or those plants having flowers consisting of several parts or petals; (2) Sympetaleæ, or those which have the petals connected; and (3) Amentaceæ, or those which have the flowers and fruit arranged on an amentum or catkin. According to this system, which commends itself for its apparent simplicity, Eupomatia is still kept in the Anonaceæ between Magnoliaceæ and Monimiaceæ. In alluding to the different systems proposed for the arrangement of Australian plants, I have done so simply with a view of showing one of the difficulties which the student of botany has to meet. There are merits and defects in every arrangement; but as the investigation of our vegetable kingdom has already led in a great measure to the abandonment of the artificial system, it is unreasonable to expect that further discoveries, combined with due attention to organic structure and phytographical anomalies, may lead to still greater *improvements*.

In the subdivision of the orders into genera, we shall find again the imperfection of human knowledge, and the results of gradual progress; for whilst we must admit that there are many considerations of a perplexing character still impeding the course of the systematic botanist, yet, on the other hand, we may feel satisfied that the slow and steady advance of science is clearing away the inconsistency of former divisions, and placing the subject on a sounder and more philosophical basis. To explain my views, I shall refer briefly to two orders, viz., the Compositæ and the Epacrids. The first of these orders, it has been remarked, partly through the neglect of the Linnæan botanists, and partly through the unmethodical improvements of more careful observers, had been thrown into the greatest confusion, and it was not until the days of Lessing and D'Candolle, about half a century since, that matters took a more favourable turn. The Compositæ may be regarded as one of the most natural and extensive orders, and it may be known by its inferior one-celled ovary, syngenesious stamens and capitate flowers; but the subdivision of the order into sections and genera is a work of great difficulty, and Mr. Bentham, in the third volume of our Flora, justly observes:—"The subdivision into groups of this vast order has always presented the greatest difficulty, and exercised the ingenuity of the most distinguished botanists, there not being one of the characters adopted which does not occasionally break down." After alluding to the ligulate powers of the Cichoraceæ, which were formerly supposed to be uniform, he proceeds:—"Upon the whole, the minute differences in the shape of the style-branches, relied on by Lessing and by D'Candolle, notwithstanding numerous exceptions and ambiguities, are, perhaps, the most reliable; and, after a little experience, the difficulties attending their observation diminish considerably." It *seems*, then, that notwithstanding all our modern improvements, we have much to learn, and that the present arrangement, founded principally on technical and microscopic considerations, is not to be looked upon as final and perfect, whilst, as regards the genera, Mr. Bentham says:—"The large ones run into each other so much as to render it a more than usually difficult task to fix their limits, and the number of monotypic or almost monotypic genera published has been most excessive: for the Australian Flora alone I have ventured to propose the suppression of more than eighty." Whilst we may feel thankful for the amalgamation of so many genera, we are still somewhat perplexed respecting Aster, Eurylia, and Olearia; for, although the last two are probably inseparable, doctors are not yet agreed as to whether our Australian species should be referred to Aster or Olearia, which genera are very closely allied, and scarcely to be distinguished by any well-defined marks. So far as regards the Flora of Australia, the name seems now to be fixed, and we should be thankful that it is, for the changing of generic names, and the removal of species from one genus to another, are not only perplexing to the practical gardener, but burdensome to the memory of the student. I might refer, for further illustration, to such genera as Helichrysum and Senecio, but I think sufficient has been advanced for the purpose of showing some of the difficulties of the Compositæ in Australia, and of the attention necessary to find out the genera. The order of Epacrids, which is almost confined to Australia, is a very beautiful one, and its division into two sub-orders is remarkably clear and definite, viz., Styphelieæ and Epacrieæ, the one having the fruit indehiscent and usually drupaceous, and the other with a capsule consisting of carpels which split or open through their backs; but the characters, hitherto found available for arranging the groups and genera, have, in some cases, proved inadequate, and in others, valueless. Dr. F. Von Mueller, impressed with these considerations, has entered very deeply into the matter in the 6th volume of his "Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ," and has proposed to unite thirteen genera under the name of Styphelia, and thus to form a large genus of not less than 100 species divided into various sections. There can be no doubt that the Doctor's views are philosophically correct, but the suppression of many time-honoured names, which have long been recognised by horticulturists, would be attended with practical inconvenience; whilst Mr. Bentham contends that the alteration, so far from effecting any decided advantage, would result only in a change of nomenclature. "As an order, Epacrids differ from Heathworts principally in the structure of the anther, which, in the latter, is two-celled and opens by a poro; and, although botanists may differ as to the best mode of grouping the species and placing them in their respective genera, yet they will be easily recognised by the singularity of their leaves. In studying the order, it may be useful to bear in mind, that, in Australia, it takes the place of Heathworts, of which only two species (viz., Wittsteinia vaccinacea and Gaultheria hispida) are known to exist in New South Wales and Victoria. The order is a favourite one with the floriculturist, and the double flowers of one species have been found in a wild state, whilst the recent discovery of a large Dracophyllum on Lord Howe's Island, by R. Fitzgerald, Esq., has added new interest to the genus, for that species is reported to rise forty feet and upwards, being probably, with the exception of Trochocarpa laurina, the tallest Epacrid in Australia. The genus Phebalium affords another instance in which botanists of eminence entertain different opinions.

Whilst Mr. Bentham retains the genus as separate from Eriostemon and Asterolasia, Dr. F. Von Mueller unites them, and also Crowea, all together; and, in his work on "the Plants Indigenous to Victoria," gives his reasons for so doing, although he candidly admits that the name Eriostemon is, strictly speaking, applicable only to part of the species. In a matter of this kind I am unwilling to offer any opinion of my own, but certainly wherever a large genus can be established, with appropriate sections specifying any peculiarities in which certain groups differ from the typical character and from each other, such an arrangement is a great assistance to the memory. In this case, however, the generic name should be one of a most comprehensive kind, and not inconsistent with any essential features of the species. Having seen something of the mysteries which still are to be overcome in classification generally, as well as in assigning to genera their proper limits, I will now proceed to speak of species. The term species, as I understand it, includes those plants which are so similar to each other that we may reasonably suppose them to have had one common origin. These individuals, indeed, may differ from each other in the colour of their flowers, the size and shape of their leaves, the hairiness or smoothness of their surface, and so on, but, as the same variations may be noticed in cultivated plants, we are not to suppose that every accidental deviation from the original type constitutes specific difference. Persons who have had only a limited opportunity of examining plants, or perhaps have not extended their investigations beyond certain districts, are apt to increase the number of species beyond due bounds, supposing that every unimportant variation is permanent, and that other soils and other climates, not identical with their own, have not such influence on the external appearance of species as a more extended range of observation might prove reasonable. Dr. F. Von Mueller, therefore, in his work on the Chatham Islands, well remarks:—"The description of a genuine species clearly should be so framed as to admit of its embracing any of the aberrations from the more usual type to which, under various climatic or geologic circumstances, a species can possibly be subject; and the diagnosis should be so constructed as to include all the cardinal characters of the species, none of these ever admitting of exceptions." And then he adds, "But the material even in the greatest museums, and the evidence extant from the most extended field observations, are as yet insufficient for fixing finally the diagnosis of almost any known species; and it will be therefore a problem of future research to trace anew the specific demarcation of the organic forms throughout the creation." As regards the term variety, I may observe that when any considerable number of individual plants differ from the type in any remarkable particular, they are called varieties, and that these varieties cannot be produced with certainty excepting by grafts, cuttings, bulbs, &c., for real species only come true from seed. On the subject of species and variety, however, the scientific world has yet much to learn; and in many instances we are not at present in a position to say with certainty whether such and such plants are really species or mere varieties. In Australian botany, we already see that the progress of discovery has led to the amalgamation of many species relied on by the earlier botanists, and a careful investigation and comparison will suggest changes which are little contemplated by the present generation. Of all the Australian genera, there is none which has occasioned so much perplexity as that of Eucalyptus. Including, as it does, the vast majority of our forest trees, which furnish not only material for building and fuel for burning, but also contain many valuable properties of a medicinal and commercial character, we are naturally desirous of fixing the species, and of determining with accuracy some marks or notes by which we may distinguish the scrubby gum of the interior from the gigantic species of the Dandenong ranges, a tree which, according to the statements of Dr. F. Von Mueller, rises higher than the far-famed spire of Strasburg (466 feet), or the great pyramid of Cheops (480 feet). So far, however, from understanding the eccentricities of this extraordinary genus, as existing through the length and breadth of these colonies, it is only since the publication of the third volume of our Flora, that we have been able to identify the trees growing in the immediate neighbourhood of Sydney and Parramatta; whilst, even with regard to some of the specific names assigned to them there still remains some doubt as to whether they were originally intended for the species now indicated by them. The early botanists, in dividing the genus into sections, placed much reliance on the comparative length and shape of the operculum, and the form and position of the leaves, but these characters are found to be utterly useless, as it not unfrequently happens, that in the same species the operculum is sometimes conical and sometimes hemispherical; whilst as regards the leaves, they afford still less assistance in the work of separating species, or of marking particular trees, for the foliage is not only very variable, but as the leaves remain on the trees for many years, and are often damaged by the violence of storms and the ravages of insects, we must look for other organs less liable to varying forms, and less exposed to external influences. In treating of this genus, Mr. Bentham remarks: "With the exception of two species extending to Timor, and one to Ceram, or perhaps one single somewhat doubtful species from the Indian Archipelago, the Eucalypti are all Australian, where they constitute a large portion of the forest vegetation. Their size and abundance, as well as the great value of their timber and other products, cause them to be well known to the colonists under their local appellations of gum, mahogany, box-tree, stringybark, ironbark, &c., but to the botanist who is unable to compare them in a living state, the due limitation and classification of the species present almost insuperable obstacles." After enumerating the unsatisfactory systems of preceding botanists, he continues—"I have been thus compelled to establish groups upon such characters as appeared to me the most constant * * * in the first place upon the form of the anthers: and secondly, upon that of the fruit, and in some cases, on the inflorescence, or the calyx." With regard to the first of these characters, it is too artificial and microscopic to be of any practical utility; and I am by no means sure that it is constant. However that may be, it has the inconvenience of associating trees together, which, in the minds of the colonists, are perfectly distinct, whilst, at the same time, it places in remote sections species nearly allied. For instance, it unites the "messmate" (E. amygdalina) with the "white gum" (E. radiata) growing on the banks of the Nepean; "the Peppermint" (E. piperita) with the "blue gum" (E. eugenioides); the "blackbutt" (E. pilularis), with the "white mahogany" (E. acmenoides); the "red flowering ironbark," most inappropriately named E. leucoxylon, with the "white gum" of South Australia; the "lignum vitæ" or poplar gum of the Camden district (E. polyanthemos) with some forms of the white ironbark; the "hybrid mahogany" gum (E. botryoides) of sandy places near the coast with one of the forms of the blue gum (E. eugenioides); and the "manna gum" of the interior (E. viminalis) with "the Camden woolly butt" (E. diversifolia). Then, again, species nearly allied in habit, bark, wood, and foliage, are unnaturally separated. "Ironbarks," for instance, stand some in one section and some in another, and "white gums" are placed in different series; whilst half-barked trees, such as "box" (E. hemiphloia) and blackbutt (E. pilularis), are far apart in the arrangement. I might mention other inconsistencies which have arisen from the artificial division of our Eucalypti, but I think sufficient has been advanced to prove that the species of the genus cannot be satisfactorily distributed by the examination of dried specimens. Mr. Bentham has taken much trouble in ascertaining the true species, and has devoted much ability to the subject, whilst he has certainly furnished us with an amount of information, which had never been brought together before; but many difficulties remain to be removed, and the peculiarities of varying species have yet to be carefully watched. My own impression is, that the best method of dividing the genus into sections according to the nature and texture of the bark, is that proposed a few years since by Dr. F. von Mueller. In carrying out that view, all the smooth-barked trees, such as "white gum," "grey gum," "blue gum," and "spotted gum," would be associated together, whilst half-barked trees, fibrous or thick barked trees, and deeply furrowed bark trees, would stand in separate sections. When the grouping of the species is so far effected, the task of classifying the individuals will be rendered much easier, and I believe that the form, texture, divisions, and valves of the seed-vessels will afford reliable characters for the purpose. Without the cortical scheme, however, we shall always be liable to the inconsistency of referring smooth barked trees and rough barked ones to the same species, as their seed-vessels are in some instances very similar; but when the first grand division has been made, according to the appearance and nature of the bark, I think the course of the student will be rendered much less embarrassing. I am aware that some few species of smooth gums have occasionally half-barked varieties; and, indeed, an amiable young gentleman, who used to furnish occasional articles for the *Australasian*, endeavoured to prove from that fact, that my commendation of Dr. F. Von Mueller's system was not altogether just. In referring, however, to one species common in Victoria (viz., E. goniocalyx), which, by following the "Flora Australiensis" too closely, I had supposed to be allied to our blue gum, the writer enabled me to correct a mistake which I had made in my "Contribution to the Flora of Australia;" but so far from shaking my confidence in the cortical system, he has confirmed the opinions which I had previously expressed, for had I duly considered the nature of the bark, as found on our blue gum and the Victorian species to which I have referred, I should have seen at once the impropriety of placing them in the same section. In a recent number of the "Fragmenta" (vol. 7, p. 37). Dr. F. Von Mueller has furnished a list of the eucalypti which have been raised from seed in the Botanic Garden at Melbourne, and I feel assured that as the trees grow up and flower, much light will be thrown upon their early development and variations. It is quite clear from Mr. Bentham's observations on the genus, that that eminent botanist is by no means satisfied with the result of his investigations, for he expresses a hope that Dr. F. Von Mueller may be able to introduce some natural mode of classification in connection with his cortical system, and add the results of his experience, derived from living specimens, to that already acquired from the numerous collections forwarded to Europe. Before parting from Eucalyptus, I may remark that, notwithstanding the immense difficulty of distinguishing some of the species, there are others which are well defined by the shape of their seed vessels, the form of their seeds, and the peculiarity of their operculæ. Thus, for instance, even in dried specimens, our "Bloodwood" (E. corymbosa), may be recognised by its urn-shaped seed-vessel and large-winged seeds. The "spotted gum" by its ovate-urn shaped vessel and double operculum; our "woollybut" (E. longifolia) by its large flowers, which are usually in trees, and by its somewhat pear-shaped truncate seed vessel, which is sometimes nearly three-quarters of an inch long; the "swamp mahogany" (E. robusta), by its large flowers, long operculum, and deeply-sunk capsule; and the most common form of "gray gum" by its conical operculum and the protruding valves of the capsule. There is one form, however, of this species, the "leather-jacket or hickory" (E. punctata), that is very puzzling in dried specimens, and which, without reference to bark, will always be confounded with the "red mahogany" (E. resinifera), or the large-leaved "ironbark" (E. siderophloia), as the seed-vessels, especially in the large variety near the coast, are so much alike that they can scarcely be distinguished. It is to be regretted that, in consequence of this difficulty, the name "resinifera" has been applied to the red mahogany instead of the ironbark, as formerly, and that a name has been given to that species of ironbark, which is rather the designation of a section than a species.

I will now turn to the large order of the Leguminosæ, and, in doing so, one cannot avoid contrasting that extensive family, as existing in Australia, with the limited one found in England. According to Withering, there are only 14 genera of Leguminosæ indigenous in the British Isles, whilst, in Australia, there are 92, arranged in three sub-orders—Papilionaceæ, Cæsalpinieæ, and Mimoseæ, the last two of which are not represented in the northern parts of Europe. Many of the Papilionaceæ are tropical, whilst the Mimoseæ are spread almost everywhere in Australia, and the genus Acacia alone, which has the most numerous species of all the Phanogamous genera in this country appears in nearly 300 distinct forms. Although the diagnosis of the order appears very simple, as the species generally may be recognised by papilionaceous flowers or leguminous fruit, yet some botanists have thought that Cæsalpinieæ and Mimoseæ should have the dignity of separate orders, as their flowers are different from those of the Papilionaceæ. There is some difficulty also in ascertaining the limits of the respective genera, as they frequently appear to run into each other, whilst as regard the species which have not yet been subject to cultivation, there is some uncertainty. In the genus Dillwynia, Mr. Bentham seems to have felt the want of some distinguishing marks whereby to separate some of the allied forms, for under D. ericifolia, he says, "Various forms assumed by this plant have been generally recognised as species; but the differences are so slight, depending chiefly on indumentum, length and degree of twisting of the leaves, or length of peduncles, and the passage from the one to the other so gradual that it is often very difficult to separate them even as varieties." No doubt, with a very large number of specimens before him from all parts of Australia, this impression would be conveyed to the mind, for they might appear to be connected by intermediate forms; but few persons who have an opportunity of seeing the ordinary forms of D. ericifolia, growing in proximity to the so called D. glaberrima would be prepared to regard them as mere varieties. Hovea longifolia presents a similar difficulty; but probably no species of the first sub-order is so perplexing to the observer as Indigofera Australis, or the native indigo. For what some botanists place at the one varying forms under one species, there are others who are opposed to such an amalgamation, and regard them as distinct species. Mr. Bentham says, "Amidst all the variations of I. Australis, the species may be known by its glabrous, not hoary aspect, notwithstanding the minute hairs often visible under a lens, by the very short or quite obsolete teeth of the calyx, and by the pod glabrous even when quite young. The following (viz., angulata, gracilis, minor, signata, and platypoda) are the principal forms it assumes, which, although they often pass one into another, are nevertheless sometimes considered as distinct species." Some of the forms near the coast differ so much in appearance from the small and rigid ones of the interior, that it is hard to believe them all to be of one common origin, but when we take into consideration the influence of climate, soil, and elevation, it is probable that such may be the case, for there are certain characters in which they seem to agree. I might mention, as a further illustration of the subject, some of the species of Swainsona, which approach so near the European and Asiatic Colutea, and the South African Lessertiæ, as to render it difficult to draw any but a geographical line between them; but I must now pass on to the large and important genus Acacia, as some of the species afford excellent timber to the colonists, whilst others are so numerous in some parts of the country, as to impart quite a character to the scenery. Mr. Bentham, who has had opportunities of examining, and of studying the genus than any living botanist, experienced much difficulty in dealing with them, and he candidly acknowledges, that, notwithstanding considerable differences in the flowers and more striking ones in the fruit, it has been found impossible to establish upon these differences any definite sections, even among the species in which both flowers and fruit are well known. Species, he continues, with the most discrepant pods are sometimes almost identical in foliage, and on the other hand, pods apparently identical, sometimes belong to species widely different in foliage and even in flower. After such an acknowledgment as this, we may be prepared for many anomalies in the arrangement of the genus, and also for much perplexity in determining with accuracy from the published descriptions some of the species around us. The forms of A. juniperina, two of which are common near Sydney, seem to oscillate between species and varieties, and few persons who limit their observations to the county of Cumberland would be disposed to place them together; but it is certain that as we proceed into the interior, there are intermediate links between A. juniperina and A. acicularis; and hence a more extended observation may lead us to adopt Mr. Bentham's views. The usual forms of A. penninervis with their glabrous phyllodia appear so distinct from those of A. trichophylla with their long falcate ones and hoary inflorescence, that one would be disposed at first sight to regard them as distinct; but unless, by cultivation, these peculiarities are found to be constant, it is more prudent not to increase the number of species. A. myrtifolia is somewhat variable, and the Western Australian plants were formerly considered distinct from that of our parts, but Mr. Bentham places them all together, with the conviction that celastrifolia, normalis, and angustifolia pass insensibly into each, and do not differ specifically from the typical form. However that may be, I am scarcely prepared to admit that all the plants associated under A. longifolia are mere varieties; for interfoxta and floribunda present so many points of difference in the form and texture of the leaves, the colour and size of the flowers, the general appearance of the bark and wood, and the mode of growth and habit, that, without the clearest evidence of their extreme variability, I could not believe them to be one and the same species. I am well aware that floribunda is very variable, and, from my own observation in the bush, I can readily agree to associate the narrow-leaved varieties with it, and, perhaps, even a linearis itself; but the case seems different from that of longifolia and Moribunda, which so far as this side of the mountains is concerned, are, I think, distinct species. The bipinnate species, such as A. spectabilis and A. discolor, require consideration; but the observer will find greater trouble with A. decurrens and all its varieties, many of which appear, at first sight, different species, though experience may lead to the conclusion that they are not so, but simply varying forms. In this genus, there is certainly a wide field for discussing the difference between species and varieties, and to show how far the limitations of each extend; but until we possess much more information respecting the nature and tendencies of particular plants than we do at present, and can calculate the effects of soil and temperature under all circumstances, I do not think we are in a position to assume the final limit of any species, much less to conclude that some of our variable genera, such as those of Eucalyptus and Acacia, favour the theory that species are changing simultaneously throughout the world. Our mission seems rather to observe phenomena, and record facts. Situated, as we are, in a region but imperfectly explored, and surrounded with forms differing from those of other countries, we are bound not only to acknowledge the inadequacy of our present acquirements, but to wait patiently for the gradual elucidation of those mysteries which nature opens to our view. We have already seen how the early discoveries of Robert Brown led to the abandonment of the Linnæan system in the classification of Australian plants; and, probably, the investigation of the varied and fantastic forms, as exhibited in the Flora of this vast continent, may lead hereafter to a juster estimate of specific differences, and to a sounder appreciation of the true characters by which plants are separated in the wonderful economy of creation.

The species of Euphorbiaceæ are not very numerous in this part of Australia, being no more than 15 or 16, exclusive of those which have been accidentally introduced; but as they sometimes occasion trouble to the observer, and vary from being insignificant herbs to large forest trees, I may remark that, as a general rule, they are distinguished by unisexual flowers and tricoccous fruit, that is, consisting of three carpels, which separate from each other with some elasticity. Botanists differ very much in opinion as to the position of the order, some contending that the flowers are apetalous, and others that they are polypetalous; and there are many difficulties respecting some of the species. Amongst these, Cœlebogyne ilicifolia is the most remarkable, because it has been regarded as an exception to the usual mode in which the fertilisation of a flower is accomplished by the action of the pollen upon the stigma. I have searched in vain for any male flowers of this extraordinary shrub, and for several years past it has been known that in the Botanic Gardens at Kew the female has produced ripe and perfect seeds without the aid of any pollniferous flowers. In a recent volume of De Candolle's Prodromus it is stated, amongst the descriptions of Euphorbiaceæ, that sometimes a solitary stamen, more rarely two stamens, have been discovered in the female flowers, and that, therefore, the inflorescence is not dicecious, as was generally supposed, but hermaphrodite. The writer of the Prodromus adds that he himself has not noticed any such incompletely hermaphrodite flowers amongst the specimens forwarded from Australia to him, but he relies on the authority of Al. Braun, in the *Annales des Sciences* for 1862, p. 77, who mentions the fact. The order of Euphorbiaceæ affords other instances of irregularity in the fertilisation of the flowers, in which, from the incomplete or limited development of the stamens, there is some analogy to the case of Cœlebogyne. If it can be shown that the small flowers are only occasionally formed, and that one impregnation may last for several generations, the case will find some parallel in that of the Aphides, which entomologists assure us, deviate very much from the ordinary mode of propagation, and increase to an enormous extent without the frequent or regular co-operation of the male insects. European botanists, who are accustomed to form their ideas of the Euphorbiaceæ from observing such plants as Mercurialis and the species of Euphorbia common in Northern climates, find some difficulty in assenting the large trees of the order, now known to exist in tropical and subtropical Australia, with the insignificant weeds of other countries, or even of referring such a tree as our Bradleia or Glochidion to the genus Phyllanthus. The species of Phyllanthus, according to the latest estimate, are between 400 and 500,

for as such names are intended for the whole world, and not for any one district or country, they must be expressed in terms which can be understood by educated persons of every region. Whenever popular names of plants can be raised on, and it is known that the same name is always applied to the same species, it is convenient to add the vernacular or common appellations to those which have been adopted by botanists; but in a new country, in which the same names are frequently given to very different trees by workmen employed in remote parts, great care must be taken to avoid mistakes. When Mr. Bentham was describing our species of Eucalyptus, he was much perplexed in dealing with the local names of our gum trees, mahogany, box, and iron bark; and Dr. F. Von Mueller, in the "Documents relative to the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1867," remarks "in adopting a nomenclature for the woods it is difficult, without new inventions, to assign to them other than strictly scientific names; it would, indeed, be a great gain if the present colonial names, on account of their ambiguity or their want of logical meaning, or their absolute incorrectness, could be entirely discarded, and new names based on their well fixed appellations by which they are now fully known in the scientific world, could be substituted." With such authorities before me, therefore, I should hesitate to attach undue importance to popular names, or to undervalue those which science has deemed expedient, and I would fain hope that as education becomes more widely disseminated, and natural history, in all her departments, is allowed to assume her proper standing in our colleges and universities, we shall hear less and less of there objections which arise from a misapprehension of nomenclature in general, and an entire ignorance of the received languages. However, as in other matters to which I have alluded, so in that of nomenclature, improvements may be effected. We are living in an age of progress, and he is certainly reads the signs of the times very inaccurately, who supposes, that, in the study of nature's works and the laws which sustain them, we have little to learn. Many departments of art and science are yet in their infancy and situated as we are merely at the extreme boundary of geographical discovery—where nature presents so many novel and interesting phenomena to our view, it seems to be some part of our mission to compare the plants of those Southern regions with those of older countries, and to do something towards explaining the mysteries which still hang over the vegetable kingdom. We are, indeed, only the creatures of a day, and long before any satisfactory results can be attained, we shall have passed away to that country whence no traveller returns; but let us be assured that our labour will not be in vain. The study of anything like a ray of those beautiful forms which the Creator of the Universe has impressed upon them, must exercise an elevating and hallowing influence on our minds; and the efforts of our researches, how humble soever they may be, will remain as some portion of the material on which science may hereafter erect a symmetrical and enduring superstructure.

## THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MISSION ON NEW GUINEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I read with pleasure Mr. Vanderkiste's letter in yesterday's *Herald*. I am thankful also to find that many other persons in Sydney feel interested in the proposal to commence a mission on Papua. Allow me to supplement my former note with a few remarks as to the probability of that proposal being carried into effect.

The principle upon which our missionaries in the South Pacific endeavour to act is, that they make constant aggression on the domain of heathenism. For some years the regular work that has been carried on from Samoa, our principal mission, has been hindered. The loss of two missionary vessels accounts for that hindrance. During the past year we recommenced our work of carrying the Gospel to the regions of heathen darkness. As a deputation from the Samoan mission, I visited in the John Williams six heathen islands in the Ellice and Gilbert groups, and succeeded in locating Christian teachers on them all. These raise the number of islands at present occupied as out-stations of the Samoan mission to fourteen. There remain five more islands in that part of the Pacific, which we hope to occupy during the present year; and then, speaking generally, we may say the work of extension there is done. Consequently we have to look out for a new field wherein to expend the resources at our disposal.

In the New Hebrides, which is the next group to the west, our Presbyterian friends are at work. They are willing to share with us that great and difficult field. But some of us think it is some too large for them, and that a division of labour between two societies would tend to seal the seal of the Presbyterian Churches which support that mission. This result we earnestly wish to avoid bringing about.

To the north of the New Hebrides are Banks' Islands, which are worked by the Bishop of New Zealand, together with the group to the south (the Solomon Islands). Not much is known about these islands, except that the people are very savage. I believe the Bishop of New Zealand visits a part of the group. If he is working there, we have no wish to intrude on his labours, but shall thankfully leave the group to the Episcopal Church.

New Guinea and the numerous islands in its vicinity come next, and here we appear to find our most eligible field for future extension under the auspices of the London Missionary Society.

There can be little doubt but the coast of Papua is unhealthy, consequently we shall probably seek first to establish missions on some of the smaller islands in its vicinity, hoping there so find healthy positions which may be made centres of operation, from which we may proceed to various parts of the large island.

But there is one great difficulty in the way of carrying out our project efficiently. Our missionary vessel, the John Williams, is fully occupied in visiting those islands where the agents of the London Missionary Society are already labouring. There is a general feeling among the missionaries that a second vessel should be procured—say a schooner of from 80 to 100 tons—to work the mission on New Guinea and adjacent islands. Now, I find that the bare mention of this fact is enough to cool the zeal of many who would like to see the mission established. But why should we be so faint-hearted because of this difficulty? *The present missionary vessel's sailing expenses are entirely defrayed by the contributions of our converts in the islands.* Could not the Churches in Australia pay the expenses of a second smaller vessel until, by the progress of our work, we get converts enough to support both? If there is so little zeal in the Churches in Australia, I almost think I can go back to the islands, tell our people there of the state of New Guinea, and find not only means to go as pioneers, but also people ready and willing to double their usual contributions in order to carry the Gospel to their perishing fellow-creatures.

Let me give you an instance of liberality which I lately witnessed. I visited Nui, or Netherland Island, in October last, and founded a church there with ninety members. Before I left, the Samoan teacher stationed there brought me a bag of money, the contributions of the people "towards sending the Gospel to other islands," as he expressed it. I was astonished to find they had thought of contributing to this object, and more astonished to find no less a sum than £40 6s. Five years ago these people were heathen, and they had not been visited by a missionary since 1865, when Mr. Turner was on the island until I went there. This is not a solitary example of the voluntary liberality of our island converts, but it is a very striking one.

Sincerely yours,
S. J. WHITMEE.

Sydney, January 4th.

## THE SYDNEY INFIRMARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Permit me the use of your paper to request the attention of the public—more especially such as are subscribers to the Sydney Infirmary—to a matter which is of great consequence, not to those only, but also to the profession to which I have the honour to belong.

In the first place, I wish to observe that I have the greatest respect for the gentlemen who form the honorary medical and surgical staff of the Sydney Infirmary, and anything which I may have to say, is from a sense of duty, I should not wish to be a source of annoyance to them. I and many others in Sydney are in this position. We are members of the Medical Board of New South Wales. We are permitted through it to practice our profession in all its branches, medicine, surgery, midwifery, &c. among the public. We have the confidence of our friends and patients in our practice. We wish for the right of election to the honorary medical staff of the Infirmary. We are told that we are inadmissible, not having the University degree required by rule 87. We reply that we have passed an examination in medicine and surgery, and that we have the authority of the Medical Board of the colony to practice in both. One would think that such an argument would be conclusive and final—more especially as many who have acted as surgeons to the Infirmary practice with great success medicine, though they never had a qualification therein; the converse is also true, that there are good surgeons in the city who never held a diploma in surgery. We urge, therefore, that from the members of the Medical Board these appointments ought to be made irrespective of fashionable affixes. We urge that our merit in the public estimation ought to be the paramount consideration in the bestowal of the honour of these appointments.

I will quote rules 87 and 88 of the Infirmary.

"87. There shall be four honorary physicians, who shall be duly qualified by the possession of a degree in medicine from a British, Irish, or Australian University."

"88. There shall be four honorary surgeons, who shall possess a degree in surgery, or a surgeon's diploma, from some University or College of Surgeons in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, or Australia."

I would wish to see these two rules repealed, for then rule 89 would leave the appointments open, as many of the profession desire, to the members of the Medical Board of the colony. This is the more desirable, there being in the colony many who are natives of the continent of Europe; and among such are to be found some very successful and very eminent practitioners in medicine and surgery. In this age of progress and liberality, the impropriety of excluding from honours a person because of the place of his education is so glaring as to require no further comment.

I have to add further that when an honorary surgeon or a physician has acted for four years in the Infirmary his retirement ought to be compulsory, with a proviso that he would, after being out of office four years, be eligible for re-election.

The following advantages would result from this reform:—

1st.—Stimulation in the staff from the annual introduction of a fresh medical and surgical officer.

2nd.—A more frequent interchange of knowledge between medical men.

3rd.—The younger practitioners would have something to strive for, and when successful, would have an opportunity of improving in operative surgery at an age when improvement is practicable.

4th.—The advantages now reaped by a few would be more equally divided.

5th.—The amount which would be made in the practice and skill of the profession by a liberal distribution of the appointments in the Sydney Infirmary would be a great public advantage.

From all I have written, I hope to gain the attention of the subscribers, and that there will be at next meeting some friend of reform, who will give notice of a motion for the repeal of these illiberal regulations.

I have the honour to be, truly yours,
WALTER J. CARROLL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In your report of the debate of the Municipal Council of yesterday, on Alderman Raphael's motion to "remove offal from butcher's shops in the day time, to prevent disease," Alderman Macintosh is reported to have said, that the motion was superfluous, inasmuch as bones, when fresh, were allowed to be removed at any hour of the day. Allow me to say that no such privilege exists.

The by-law allowing bones to be removed while fresh is a nullity, for the simple reason that when bones are put into a cart, and removed from shop to shop, before one hour elapses, those bones, however fresh they were before placed in a cart, become "offensive matter" within the meaning of the Act, and render the unfortunate boneman liable to a penalty of £10 through the vigilance of our inspectors of nuisances. It would take a boneman from six to eight hours to go his rounds to the different shops.

I am, Sir, &c.,
DANIEL O'CONNOR.

5 and 6, York-street Markets.

## MORAL VIEWS ON COMMERCE.

THE following extracts, from the work of a celebrated American Doctor of Divinity, may furnish profitable reading to those whose ideas on commercial matters are not very clear, and who have but a faint conception of the grave responsibilities of a position which, if honourably filled, stands perhaps highest in the social scale:—

ON THE MORAL EFFECT OF TRADE.

"I can conceive man and nature to have been so constituted that each individual should, by solitary labour, have drawn from the earth his sustenance; and that a vesture, softer, richer, and more graceful than is ever wrought in the looms of our manufactories, might have been produced by the lonely, by the same invisible hands that have thus clothed the beasts of the desert, and the birds of the air, and the lilies of the field, so that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of them. Then might man have held only the sweet counsel of society with his fellow, and nature have failed to engage with him in the strife of business. Then, too, would he have been saved from all the dangers and vices of human traffic; but then, too, would the lofty virtues cultivated in this sphere of life never have had an existence. For business, I repeat, is admirably adapted to form such virtues. But why? I know it is said, to correct man; but the truth is, it corrupts only those who are willing to be corrupted. An honest man, a man who tolerates in himself no habitual dishonesty, however unfeigned and unpretending his uprightness, could scarcely seek a discipline more perfectly fitted to that end, than the discipline of trade. For what is trade? It is the constant adjustment of the claims of different parties, a man's self being one of the parties. This competition of rights and interests might not involve the solitary study, or the separate tasks of the workshop, or the labours of the silent field, once a day; but it presses upon the merchant and trader continually. Do you say that it presses too hard? Then, I reply, must the sense of rectitude be made the stronger to meet the trial? Every plea of this kind is the very argument for strenuous moral effort. Shall I be told that the questions which often arise are very perplexing; that the case to be decided comes, oftentimes, not under a definite rule, but under a general principle, whose very generality is perilous to the conscience? *It is indeed.* Here, perhaps, lies the great peril of business, in the generality of its rule. For conscience does not in most cases definitely say, 'Thou shalt do this thing, and thou shalt do that.' It says always, 'Thou shalt do right,' but what that is, is not always clear. And hence it is, that a man may take care to offend against no definite remonstrance of conscience, and that he may be, in the common acceptation, an honest man; and yet, that he may be a selfish, exacting, and oppressive man; a man who can never recognise the rights and interests of others; who can never see anything but on the side that is favourable to himself; who drowns the voice of his modest neighbour with always and loudly asserting, 'I, I, I,' and says, and thinks, can't be'—a man, in fine, who, although he seldom, perhaps never, offends against any assignable or definite precept of conscience, has swerved altogether from all uprightness and generosity. What then is to be done? A work, I answer, of the most ennobling character. A man must do more than he is able to pantillious honesty in his actions; he must train his whole soul, his judgment, his sentiments, and affections, to uprightness, candour, and goodwill.

"In fine, I look upon business as our vast scene of moral action. The thousand wheels of commerce, with all their swift and complicated revolutions, I regard as an immense moral machinery. Steamers and cunning may hurk amidst it, but it was not designed for that degradation. That must be a noble scene of action, where conscience is felt to be a law. And it is felt to be the law of business; its very violations prove it such. It is the enthroned sovereign of the place; disclaimed, disloyally, give utterance to it. Nothing is too holy to connect with it. There is a temple in one of the cities of Europe, through which is the very passage to the market-place; and those who pass there often rest their burthens to turn aside and kneel at the altar of prayer. So were it meet that all men should enter upon their daily business. The temple of mammon should be the temple of God. The gains of trade should be as the entrance to the sanctuary of conscience. There is an eye of witnessing and searching scrutiny fixed upon every one of its doings. The presence of that all-seeing One, not confined, as some imagine, to the silent church or the solitary grove—the presence of God, I think is not too solemn to say, is in every counting-room and warehouse of yonder mart, and ought to make it holy ground."

THE EVILS OF RASH SPECULATION.

"Another topic, of which I wish to speak, is the rage for speculation. I wish to speak of it now in a particular view—as interfering with that high and the moral end of business. And here, again, let me observe, that I can have nothing to do with instances, with exceptions. I can only speak of the general tendency of things. And it is not against speculation simply, that I have anything to allege. All business possesses more or less of this character. Everything is bought on the expectation of selling it for more. But this rage for speculation, this eagerness of many for sudden and stupendous accumulation, this spirit of gambling in Credit, is a different thing. It proceeds on principles entirely different from the maxims of a regular and painstaking business. It is not looking to diligence and fidelity for a fair reward, but to a change and chance for a fortunate turn. It is drawing away men's minds from the healthful processes of sober industry and attention to business, and leading them to wait in feverish excitement, as at the wheel of a lottery. The proper basis of success—vigilant care and labour—is forsaken for a system of baseless credit. Upon this system, men proceed, straining their means and stretching their responsibilities, till, in calm times, they can scarcely hold on upon their position; and when a sudden jar shakes the commercial world, or a sudden blast sweeps over it, many fall, like untimely fruit, from the towering tree of fanciful prosperity. Upon this system, many imagine that they are doing well, when they are not doing well. They rush into expenses, which they cannot afford, upon the strength, not of their actual, but of their imaginary or expected means.

"This system of rash and adventurous speculation overlooks all the moral uses and ends of business. To do business and get gain, honestly and conscientiously, is a good thing. It is a useful discipline of the character. I look upon a man who has acquired wealth, in a laudable, conscientious, and generous pursuit of business, not only with a respect inr beyond what I can feel for his wealth—for which, indeed, abstractly, I can feel none at all—but with the distinct feeling that he has acquired something far more valuable than opulence. But for this discipline of the character, for the reasonableness and rectitude of mind which a regular business intercourse may form, speculation furnishes but a narrow field, if any at all."

THE TENDENCY TO FALSE TRADING.

"What means, if there is not that internal distinguishing of trade, that is ever putting on fair appearances and false pretences—of 'the buyer that says, it is naught, it is naught, but when he is gone his way, then boasteth'—of the seller, who is always exhibiting the best samples, not fair but false samples, of what he has to sell; of the seller, I say, who, to use the language of another, 'of the tying up a bundle of wools, will place several in the centre of no half the value of the rest, and thus sends forth a hundred liars, with a fair outside, to proclaim as many falsehoods to the world!' These practices, alas! have fallen into the regular course of the business of many. All men expect them; and therefore you may say, that nobody is deceived. But deception is intended: else why are these things done? What if nobody is deceived? The *seller himself* is corrupted. He may stand acquitted of dishonesty in the moral code of worldly traffic; *no man may charge him with dishonesty*; and yet to himself he is a dishonest man. Did I say that nobody is deceived? Nay, but somebody is deceived. This man, the seller, is greatly, woefully deceived. He thinks to make a little profit by his contrivance; and he is selling, by penny worths, the very integrity of his soul. Yes, the petiest shop where these things are done, may be to the spiritual vision, a place of more than tragic interest. It is the stage on which the great action of life is performed. There stands a man who, in the sharp collisions of daily traffic, might have polished his mind to the bright and beautiful image of truth, who might have put on the noble brow of candour, and cherished the very soul of uprightness. I have known such a man. I have looked into his humble shop. I have seen the mean and soiled articles with which he is dealing. And yet the process of things going on there was as beautiful as if it had been done in Heaven! But now, what is this man—the man who always turns up to you the better side of everything he sells—the man of unceasing contrivances and expedients, his life long, to make things appear better than they are? Be he the greatest merchant or the poorest huckster, he is a man, a kravish—and were I not awed by the thoughts of his immortality, I should say—a contemptible creature, whom nobody that knows him can love, whom nobody can trust, whom nobody can reverence. A man may as certainly corrupt all the integrity and virtue of his soul in a warehouse or a shop, as in a gambling-house or a brothel."

THE RESPECT ACQUIRED BY AN UPRIGHT MAN OF BUSINESS.

"There is no being in the world for whom I feel a higher moral respect and admiration, than for the upright man of business; no, not for the philanthropist, the missionary, or the martyr. I feel that I could endure nearly as much as the subject of the most lofty moral uprightness. And let me say yet more distinctly, that it is not for the generous man that I feel this kind of respect—that seems to me a lower quality, a mere impulse, compared with the lofty virtue I speak of. It is not for the man who distributes extensively, who bestows magnificent donations. That may be all very well—I speak not to disparage it—I wish there were more of it; and yet I may all consist with a want of the true, lofty, unbending uprightness. That is not the man, then, of whom I speak; but it is he who studies and labours for all the great and perilous exigencies of trade, firm, calm, disinterested, and upright. It is the man, who can see another man's interest, just as clearly as his own. It is the man, whose mind his own advantage does not blind nor cloud for an instant; who could sit a judge upon a question between himself and his neighbour, just as calmly as the purest magistrate upon the bench of justice. Ah! how much richer than ermine, how far nobler than the coats of ungiencial authority, how more awful than the guarded bench of majesty, is that simple, magnanimous, and majestic truth! Yes, it is the man who is true to a lofty and sensitive honesty, who is true to his God—true to the right—true to his conscience—and who feels that the slightest suggestion of that conscience is more to him than the chance of acquiring a hundred estates."

## NO CAPITAL.

(FROM "HOW SHARP SNAFFLES GOT HIS CAPITAL AND WIFE," IN HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

WELL, Jedge, as I tell you, I put a bold face on the business, though I was getting up into my throat, and I was almost a-gasping for my breath, when I was fairly in the big room, and smelling up before the dry goods counter. Behind it were a lot of squar hide-bottom'd arm-chair, looking like a jedge upon the bench, just about to send a poor fellow to the gallows. In one sot me some six, looking quare enough, I reckon, his mouth put on a sort of grin, which showed all his grinders, and he looked for all the world as if he pursued the business I came after. But he said good-natured enough, "Well, Sam Sneffles, how goes it?" Says I, "Pretty squar, considerin'. The winter's coming on fast, and I reckon the mountains will be full of snow before long." Then says he, with another ugly grin, "Ef 'twas your smoke-house that had it all, Sam Sneffles, stead of the mountains, 'twould be better for you, I reckon." "I 'gress with you," says I. "But I rether reckon I'll git my full shar' of it afore the spring of the last again." "Well, then," says he, "I hergs, for your sake, 'twill be a big shar'. I'm afeard you're not the possom to go for a big shar', Sam Sneffles. Seems to me you're too easy satisfied with a small shar'; sich as the fence-squarrel carries under his two airms, calkilating only on a small corn-crib in the chestnut tree." "Don't you be afeard, Squire. I'll come out right. My cabin she'n't want for nothing that a strong man with a stout hairt kin git with good work—enough and more for himself, and perhaps another possom." "What other possom?" says he, with another of his great grins, and showing of his grinders. "Why, Squire Hopson, to be sure. Don't jest what I come to talk to you about this blessed Friday night." You see 'twas Friday! "Well," says he, "I go a heap, Sam Sneffles, and empty your brain-basket as soon as you kin, and I'll light my pipe, while I'm a-hearing you." So he lighted his pipe and laid himself back in his chair, shet his eyes, and begin to puff like——. By this time my blood was beginning to bile in all my veins, for I seed that he was just in the humour to tread on all my toes, and then ax a'ter my feelings. I said to myself, 'It's jest as well to git the 'worst at once, and then ther'll be an end of the onexiscence." So I up and told him, in pretty soft, smooth sort of speechifying, as how I was mighty fond, of Merry Ann, and also, I was a-thinking, of me; and that I jest come to ax if I might her' Merry Ann for my wife. Then he opened his eyes wide, as ef he never inpected to hear sich a proposal from me. "What?" says he. "You?" "Jest so, Squire," says I. "If it pleases you to believe me, and to consider it reasonable the asking." He sot quiet for a minit or more, then he gets up, knocks all the fire out of his pipe on the chimney, fills it, and lights it agin, and then comes straight up to me, whar I was a-setting on the chair in front of him, and without a word he takes the collar of my coat betwixt the thumb and forefinger of his left hand, and he says:—Git up, Sam Sneffles. Git up, ef you please." Well, I gits up, and he says, "Hyar! Come! Hyar!" And with that he leads me right across the room to a big looking-glass that hung agin the partition wall, and ther he stops before the glass, facing it, and holding me by the collar all the time. Now that looking-glass, 'twas, was about the biggest I ever did see! It was a'most three feet high, and a'most two feet wide, and it had a bright bread frame, shiny like gold, with a heap of leetle figgers worked all round it. I reckon that's no sich glass now in all the mountain country. I'm'member when first that glass come home. It was a great thing, and the old Squaire was mighty proud of it. He bought it at the sale of some rich man's furniter, down at Greenville, and he was jest as fond of looking into it as a young gal, and whenever he lighted his pipe, he'd walk up and down the room, eyeing himself in the glass. Well then he led me up, both on us standing in front of the glass, whar we could 'a most see the whole of our full figgers, from head to foot. And when we had stood ther for a minit or so, he says, quite solemn like, "Look in the glass, Sam Sneffles." So I looked. "Well," says I, "I seen you, Squaire Hopson, and myself, Sam Sneffles." "Look good," says he, "observe well." "Well," says I, "I'm a-looking with all my eyes. I only seed what I tells you." "But you don't observe," says he. "Looking and seeing's one thing," says he, "but observing's another. Now observe." By this time, Jedge, I was getting sort o' riled, for I could see that somehow he was jest a-trying to make me feel redikilous. So I says, "Look you, Squaire Hopson, of you thinks I never seed myself in a glass afore this, you're mighty mistaken. I've got my own glass at home, and though it's but a leetle sort of a small, mean consarn, it shows me as much of my face and figger as I carers to see at any time. I never cares to look in it 'cept when I'm brushing and combing, and clipping off the stragling hairs when it's too long for my eating." "Very well," says he; "Now observe! You sees your own figger; and your face, and your air, observing as well as you know how. Now, Mr. Sam Sneffles —now that you've had a fair look at yourself—jest now answer me, from your honest conscience, a'ter all you've seed, ef ye honestly think you're the sort of possom to hev my da'ter!" And with that he gin me a twist, and when I wheeled round he hed wheeled round too, and ther we stood, full facing each other in the glass. Lawd! how I was riled! But I answered quick:—"And why not, I'd like to know, Squaire Hopson? I ain't the handsomest man in the world, but I'm not the ugliest; and folks don't generally consider me at all among the uglies. I'm as tall a man as you, and as stout and strong, and as good o' man o' my inches as ever managed in shoe-leather. And it's enough to tell you, Squaire, whatever you may think, that Merry Ann believes in me, and she's a way of thinking fine! I'm jest about the very possom that she'd be fond her." "Merry Ann's thinking," says he, "don't run all fours with her fayther's thinking. I hev'n't you, Sam Sneffles, to choose my da'ter for me." "Squaire Hopson," says I, "I'm a-talking to you like a man." "That's enough," says he, "you shell see what I kin do, and what I will do! That's of you sir true to me." "I'll be true to you, Sam," says she. "And you won't think of nobody else?" "Never," says she. "Well, you'll see what I kin do, and what I will do. You'll see that I am a man; and ef that's capital to be got in all the country, by working and hunting, and fighting, ef that's needful, we shall hev it. Only you be true to me, Merry Ann." And she answered upon my honour, and cried out:—"I'll be true to you Sam. I loves nobody in all the world so much as I loves you." "And you won't marry never a man, Merry Ann, no matter what your daddy says?" "Never," she says. "And you won't listen to this old bachelor fellow, Grimestead, that's got the capital already, no matter how they spurs you?" "Never!" she says. "Sw'ar it!" says I—"sw'ar it, Merry Ann—that you will be my wife, and never marry Grimestead!" "I sw'ar it," she says, kissing my hand, for we had no book. "Now," says I, "Merry Ann, that's not enough. Cuss him for my sake, and to make it sartin, cuss that fellow Grimestead." "Oh, Sam, I kain't cuss," sez she; "that's wicked." "Cuss him on my account," says I—"on my credit!" "Oh," says she, "I kain't sw'ar to do that." Says I, "Merry Ann, if you don't cuss that fellow, some way, I do believe you'll go over to him a'ter all. Jest you cuss him for me. Any small cuss will do, of you're in airnest." "Well," says she, "of that's your idea, then I says, 'Dest hiz skin,' and dest my skin too, of ever I marries any body but Sam Sneffles.'" "That 'll do, Merry Ann," says I. "And now I'm easy in my soul and conscience. And now, Merry Ann, I'm gwine off to try my luck, and git the 'capital.' If I kin be 'capital' that's needful to make a man of me, I'll git it, by all the Holy Hickies, if I kin." And so, after a million of squeezes and kisses, we parted; and she slipt along through the woods, the back way to the house, and I mounted my horse to go to my cabin. But afore I mounted the beast, I gin him a dozen kicks in the ribs, jest for bearing his testimony agin me, and telling the old Squaire that I hedn't "capital" enough for a corn crib.

## THE PROGRESS OF NAVIGATION.

*(From the Nautical Magazine.)*

We may conclude that the art of navigation is nearly as ancient as man himself, and that next to agriculture it should occupy the first rank in the arts.

From the first appearance of the human race the residence of man would be fixed on the banks of rivers and lakes, and the shores of the sea, being places more suited than others for his pursuits in life. The necessity of crossing rivers that are not fordable no communicate with his partner man on the opposite shore would at least suggest the idea of some kind of float, a mere piece of wood or the trunk of a tree for the man to pass over to his fellow, and then two, three, or more pieces to convey his family or goods, and hence the idea of a ship.

Mankind before the flood had an idea of naval architecture and the method of managing vessels, or he could not have conceived the construction of the ark of Noah, in which a portion of the creation were saved at the great disaster of the flood. He who directed the construction of the ark must have had some good notions of hydrostatics, to give it the stability required by its size and the weight it should sustain; and the carpenters which built her, tankers, &c., would be all practical men skilled in naval construction, because the dimensions given by Moses would produce a vessel of colossal dimensions, which would be a subject of admiration in these days. And not only should Noah and his sons be supposed to have been somewhat skilled in the art, but something of sailors, for it must be supposed that they would anchor their vessel, or secure her to some tree, or in order that they might not be drifted by the currents of the deluge from the place where she was built or which they inhabited, and not be drifted far from land on the cessation of the waters. The race of Noah we may then conclude was perpetuated the art of naval construction; and although the Hebrew legislator has not said a word as to what after the flood happened to his vessel, or indeed anything about her, it may be supposed that the successive generations which inhabited the shores of the Mediterranean would pursue their calling of naval construction.

The most ancient writers on the art of navigation refer to the expeditions of the Phœnicians, and the huge vessels for the transport of people with their effects, with swift boats impelled by oars. It is contended by some that the improvement of ship-building by the Phœnicians to the Egyptians, who in turn gave it to the Greeks.

From the ancient expeditions of the Phœnicians and Greeks, they evince the knowledge of many kinds of vessels, the long ones being the most remarkable, or the pentaconteros which had as many as fifty oars in each line of oars it may be presumed was the ship *Argo*, the first probably of her size constructed by the Greeks. This vessel by her novelty and dimensions was destined to take part in the daring expedition of Jason, in the conquest of the Golden Fleece.

The Greeks bring in possession of all that the Phœnicians and Egyptians knew of naval architecture, would endeavour to improve it, which they effected by carrying lines over wrecks have been employed, life-boats prepared which go off to the succour of vessels in distress. And the benefit does not stop here. The centres of hydrography publish daily notices to mariners, which circulate through every land by means of the press. They also require the captains of the port to give them to every vessel. In these notices an account of every new light is given, or the change made in any erected, accompanied with all particulars that can be of service to the seaman. Other notices of remarkable current are published, also for the benefit of navigation, from the Hydrographic Offices of London and Paris, on which are also noticed the changes of the weather, announcing to us the gentle approach of any tempest, or such matter, from which their captains may take precaution about putting to see, respecting its state and condition, which has often been the means of their avoiding great disasters.

Thus we have endeavoured to lay before navigators a general view of the system of coasts and ports with which they have to deal, and to which a few remaining observations may yet be added, the object of which is to assist navigation at sea. The lights for showing their position which are required of ships to carry, as will of position as of colour combined, have for their object the power of distinguishing ships at a distance, so as to prevent disastrous collisions; those signals also for fog in which lights are useless that are made with bones and drums, guns, &c., are used by navigators by night as well as by day, have been published in codes of considerable extent by which all their necessary wants are made known.

These systems have all been published with illustrations by Government people; with all the successes of science and art, accompanied by charts and plans of ports, and of minute accuracy; the numerous inventions for food and nourishment; tanks of iron for preserving water, and various apparatus for distilling more if required; the mariner the same as the passenger crosses the seas with promptness and safety, free from those monotonous miseries which happened formerly by which he was subjected to perishing at sea from hunger, thirst, or scurvy, or wrecked on some rock not mentioned in charts or directions.

Thus has the nineteenth century gained all these advantages; thus has human nature in general gained at sea, and thus has navigation progressed.

## THE MISFORTUNES OF OTHERS.

*(From the New York Times.)*

ORDINARY mortality is so common and so inevitable a thing that it disturbs the great mass of survivors but little. All know that one in thirty or forty of the whole human family dies every year, and, save by immediate kindred and friends, the dispensation is accepted with philosophy. The average death-rate occasioned by well-known forms of disease is thus experienced by a community with hardly a comment. Mr. Buckle, not long ago, acquainted the world that a similar even ratio was predicable of the various sorts of crime. We can tell beforehand, he implies, from facts already in our possession, how many people will treat your confidence, set houses on fire, or murder their grandmothers. Whether such prognostications are quite trustworthy or not, a general belief in their approximate truth doubtless prevents men from being quite so much shocked as they would otherwise be by each particular case of crime. That which is common, it would appear, ceases to be terrible. But when death or other misfortune comes in a novel shape, or is attended by unusual circumstances, the effect is very different. The measure or effect of this calamity may be precisely the same, yet in one case society hears of it with equanimity, and in the other is thrilled with horror.

Many days do not pass without examples of this. It is well known that death by suffocation, or lack of air like, of all forms, the most common. Yet, when the body of a young man was found in Brooklyn, on Wednesday last, in a brothel, the poor fellow having fallen in when alone and choked to death, the discovery produced a wide-spread sensation. Again, loss of life by drowning is a casualty of frequent occurrence. But when a well-known gentleman, falling on a bridge, is jerked into the water by a sharp bite, and drowned before he can be helped, as happened to Mr. John Smith, of Long Island City, on the same day, it creates, very naturally, an unusual excitement. Still, again, a fire is an every day accident. But when a fire on which time is stored gives way under the weight, and the lime sleaking in a chance pool of water below, a conflagration ensues of what appears at first to most mysterious origin, it is not strange the affair should provoke some stir. Such a thing happened in Rahway, on Tuesday, and seems so to have astonished the fire companies there that they straightway got up a free fight in honour of the occasion, ending with some dozens of black eyes and cracked crowns. In all these instances the element of wonder is brought in to augment the impression created by disasters not uncommon in themselves, but only in the circumstances whereby they are brought about. Probably in such cases of sudden death as we have cited, the impression is due in part to an instinctive reflection of how precarious is the tenure of life even of the healthiest and most prosperous among us. Men in the bloom and strength of manhood, and flushed, perhaps, with success, are snatched suddenly away, even when they have run no special risks—and pass out of human sight for ever. The same might as easily happen to any of us at any moment, and the world know us no more.

The appetite for the eccentric or abnormal, however, is what gives to all misfortune their chief novelty and interest. The bulk of mankind dearly love to be astonished, and accidents out of the common way, while the sufferers from them may be sincerely commiserated, are accepted by the public with an eager appetite that may readily be mistaken for cruelty. Such the imputation would be unjust. Just as physical nature abhors a vacuum, human nature abhors monotony. The customary crimes and weaknesses and misfortunes of mankind have too familiar an air to excite its disinterested persons more than a languid attention. Only fantastic or exceptional events can produce decided interest. The man who followed Van Amburgh's menagerie all over England, so as not to miss the fated occasion when the king of beasts should bite his tamer's head off, was only an exaggerated type of common humanity. We have no reason to suppose him more bloodthirsty, or even more unkind than his fellow-men. Very likely he would have done all he could to prevent the impending catastrophe; but, if it was inevitable, he was determined to be there to see it.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page3859771

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 5.

Agnes Irving (s.), 400 tons, Captain Creed, from Grafton 3rd instant. C. and R. H. Co., agents.

New England (s.), 400 tons, Captain Muir, from Grafton 3rd instant. Passengers—Miss M'Leod, Miss Cochrane, Messrs. Melmoth Hall, Cranna, M'Lauchlan (2), Barling, Bicker, Black, Master M'Lauchlan, and 20 in the steerage. C. and N. E. Co., agents.

Balclutha (s.), 272 tons, Captain Hill, from Rockhampton 1st instant. Passengers—Messrs. F. W. Halden, Beardmore, Lehan, and 14 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Elizna (s.), 200 tons, Captain Truscott, from Clyde and Ulladulla 5th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Cohlin, Mrs. Fowler and infant, Mrs. Ross, Miss Byrne, Miss Nesbitt, Miss Dunn, Miss Mitchell, Messrs. Theobald, Linda, Flood, J. E. Johnston, J. Steel, and 8 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 5.

Blackbird (s.), for Rockhampton.
Macedon (s.), for Melbourne.
Helen Macgregor (s.), for Grafton.
Ellen Lewis, for Adelaide.
Amphitrite, for Hongkong.
John Duthie, for London.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 6.

Ella Gladstone, for Adelaide; Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—JANUARY 5.

Ella Gladstone, brig, 225 tons, Captain Walsh, for Adelaide. Passengers—Master Wilson, Master Walsh, Mr. Wilson.

Blackbird (s.), 531 tons, Captain Rouse, for Rockhampton, via Brisbane and Gladstone. Passengers—Mrs. Sutherland, Miss Ogleby, Miss Dobinson, Mr. and Mrs. Sly and 2 children, Miss Gregory, Mrs. Carr, Messrs. Adderley, H. Ruthrung, Elliott, A. Moore, and 15 in the steerage.

Macedon (s.), 531 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Nevell, Miss Wilkie, Mrs. Wilkie, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Iceton, Miss Iceton, Mrs. Small, Mrs. King, Master Wilkie, Dr. Roach, Dr. Smith, Messrs. Cummings, Moss, Bensusan, Henderson, Latoir (2), Jenkins, Guthrie, Marsh, Walker, Brown, Westley, Morgan, Vennard, Parsons, Dixon, and 23 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JANUARY 5.

Peacock, from Shoalhaven, with 8000 feet timber, 4 cases eggs, 2 coops poultry, 20 cheeses; Maggie Scott, from Brisbane Water, with 12 girders, 8000 feet timber, 2000 palings, 12,000 laths; Mary Ann, from Cape Hawke, with 10,000 treenails; Welcome Home, from the Richmond River, with 70,000 feet pine, 6000 feet cedar, 12 hides; Eagle (s.), from Wollongong, with 220 tons coal; Chance, from Broken Bay, with 24 tons wood; Peterborough Lass, from Shellharbour, with 160 kegs butter, 60 pigs, 15 calves, 8 packages bacon, 21 bags grass seed, 15 bags potatoes; City of Newcastle (s), from the Hunter River, with 151 bales hay, 23 bales wool, 122 bags potatoes, 78 bags onions, 225 bags bark, 3 bales skins, 85 hides, 3 casks tallow, 2 calves, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JANUARY 5.

Eagle (s.), for Wollongong; Mary Ann, for Cape Hawke; Maggie Scott, for Brisbane Water; Chance, Peacock, for Broken Bay; Peterborough Lass, for Shellharbour.

IMPORTS.—JANUARY 5.

Balclutha (s.), from Rockhampton: 8 bales wool, J. Milson; 25 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 88 bales wool, H. Belt; 79 bales wool, 216 oz. 5 dwts. gold, A. J. S. Bank; 150 oz. 13 dwts. 6 grs. gold, Union Bank; 2 hogsheads tallow, 21 hides, Mort and Co.; 8258 ingots 775 cakes copper, P. D. C. M. Co.; 22 bales wool, Richardson and Wrench; 24 packages tallow, 92 hides, Order.

EXPORTS.—JANUARY 5.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 25 rolls matting, Towns and Co.; 1 case, Jacobs and Co.; 30,000 sovereigns, Commercial Bank; 114 cases fruit, L. May; 50 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 89 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 28 cases fruit, J. Jamie; 24 cases fruit, J. Brown; 20 cases fruit 40 bags potatoes, H. Woodward; 80 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 1 horse, Garrick; 10 cases fish, Chen Ateak; 2 packages, Colonial Sugar Company; 1 case, Cohen; 1 case, Stephenson; 10 cases, E. Row and Co.; 2 packages, Degotardi; 20 bags oysters, 13 cases fruit, P. James; 3 boxes tea, Parbury, Brothers; 2 cases, Rattray; 32 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 132 cases fruit, Jones and Flanagan; 10 bags oysters, Cannon.

Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane: 4 packages tobacco, 1 package cigars, 1 case, Jacobs and Co.; 3 barrels coffee, Meyerfeld and Co.; 2 tanks malt, G. Wall; 31 bags sugar, Brown and Co.; 17 packages drapery, Willis, Lloyd, and Co.; 537 packages, F. H. Trouton; 19 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 13 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 3 packages, Myers and Castor; 39 boxes soap, 5 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 10 packages boots, W. E. Davey; 40 bags flour, 24 packages, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 2 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 case, J. M. Wright; 4 packages, E. N. Russell and Co.; 10 bags salt, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 5 casks butter, Blow and Walsh; 4 kegs butter, W. Hexter; 6 kegs butter, Jones and Flanagan; 5 kegs butter, J. Henley; 10 casks butter, 2 cases cheese, H. J. Hardy; 1 case cheese, 8 kegs butter, J. Graham; 25 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 14 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 35 cases fruit, T. Johnson; 22 cases fruit, P. James; 14 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 1 case, Mitchell and Co.; 14 bags potatoes, 6 packages, G. Ross and Co.; 5 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 10 cases pepper, J. Macgregor; 2 packages, Levick and Co.; 2 packages boots, W. E. Davey; 1 cask, T. W. Hall; 1 package, E. J. Tebbutt; 1 bale leather, 3 packages boots, Wright, Davenport, and Co.; 1 case, Alderson and Sons; 22 cases fruit, 3 kegs butter, F. Gibbons; 2 packages, Myers and Castor; 13 cases fruit, 4 casks butter, J. Cameron; 1 case, Lassetter and Co.; 1 case, Monteiore, Joseph, and Co.

Ella Gladstone, for Adelaide: 355 tons coal, Captain Walsh.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR CLEVELAND BAY.—By the May Queen, this day, at noon.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, January 5: Abergeldie, ship, 1152 tons, Captain Duthie, for London.

The steamer Lady Young, which left for Brisbane on Wednesday afternoon, took the Company's steam dredger Brisbane in tow.

The Macedon (s.), for Melbourne, and Blackbird (s.), for Rockhampton, proceeded to sea yesterday.

Messrs. Ladin, Louis, and Master Grasset are passengers by the John Duthie, for London.

The Agnes Irving (s.) left Grafton on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., crossed the bar on Wednesday, at 5.15, and arrived in Sydney on Thursday, at 6 p.m. She brings as cargo 162 bags maize, 516 bags sugar, 43 bags bone, 32 cases concrete, 203 cases meat, 32 cases extract meat, 26 casks molasses, 75 bales wool, 229 hides, 3 casks tallow, and sundries. Passed the Lady Young (s.), with steamer in tow five miles north of Broughton Island, on Wednesday, at 6 a.m. Experienced fresh southerly winds to Seal Rocks, light south-east from thence to Sydney.

The New England (s.) left the Grafton on the 3rd instant, at 8 a.m., crossed the bar on the 4th at 6.15 a.m., and arrived at Sydney on the 5th, at 9 p.m. During the first part of the passage she had strong southerly winds with high sea; and the latter part light southerly winds and smooth water. Passed the Egmont and Leichardt steamers off Smoky Cape, at 6 p.m. on the 4th, the Platypus (s.), in the Manning Bight, at 5 a.m. on the 5th, and the Lady Young (s.), off the Seal Rocks, at 8 a.m., with the Brisbane in tow. The cargo of the New England comprises 175 bales wool, 450 bags maize, 2 casks tallow, 200 bunches bananas, 10 boxes eggs, 1 case poultry, 1 horse and buggy.

The Kiama (s.) brings the following cargo:—49 bags oysters, 79 bags bark, 6 boxes soap, 2 cases starch, 1 case boots, 1 bag fish, 1 box birds, 26 pieces timber, 186 kegs butter, 47 pigs, 6 cases cheese, 4 cases eggs, 3 bales and 6 bags leather, and sundries.

The Balclutha (s.) left Rockhampton at 4.30 p.m., on the 1st instant, rounded Breaksea Spit, at 9.45 a.m. on the 2nd, passed Cape Moreton at 5.45 a.m. on the 3rd, Smoky Cape at 1.30 p.m. on the 4th, and arrived at Newcastle at 9.30 p.m., on the 5th, being short of coal; left again at 3.30 same day, and arrived at Sydney at 11.15 p.m. on the 5th. Experienced strong south-east and southerly gales with heavy sea throughout the passage.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

January 5.—Macedon (s.), Pain, for Melbourne via Sydney, with 550 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

January 4.—Mario, Hinondelle, from Sydney.
January 5.—Surprise, Saxonia (s.), Prompt, from Sydney.

RICHMOND RIVER.

ARRIVAL.

December 24.—Examiner (s.), from Sydney.

The Fox, Ellesmere, Walrus, Sarah Nicoll, Commerce, and Sea Ripple, for Sydney, are at the Heads ready for sea.

The Lookout, Fanny Campbell, and Sylvanus, from Sydney, are all outside, not able to get in, the sea on the bar being too heavy.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Abergeldie, ship, 1152, Duthie, at Circular Quay, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.

Adventurer, whaling barque, 340, Bennett, in Waterview Bay, R. Towns and Co., agents.

Agnes Jessie, schooner, 130, M'Eachern, at Victoria Wharf, Captain, agent.

Albion, brig, 263, Griffin, in Johnston's Bay, J. Frazer and Co., agents.

Alice Cameron, barque, 312, Carter, at Patent Slip Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Ann Duthie, ship, 994, Birnie, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.

Annie Boyden, ship, 1175, Nicholson, at Campbell's Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents. For Adelaide.

Australasian Packet, barque, 182, Ledwell, at Corporation Wharf, Captain, agent.

Bonito, North German barque, 420, Wisenburg, in Johnston's Bay, Colonial Sugar Co., agents. Laid up.

Carlisle Castle, ship, 1457, Cooper, at Circular Wharf, Young, and Lark, agents. For London.

Catherine Fullarton, brig, 220, Hughan, in the Stream, A. S. Webster, agent.

Celestia, barque, 450, in Johnston's Bay, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Charlotte Young, barque, 295, Louttit, at Alger's Wharf, Macdonald, Smith, and Co., agents.

Countess Russell, ship, 985, Penfold, Grafton Wharf, G. A. Lloyd, and Co., agents. For London.

Crown, brig, 280, Jewell, Moore's Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.

Duke of Sutherland, ship, 1047, Louttit, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.

Dunbar Castle, 924, Rowe, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.

Ellen, barque, 270, Beer, Alger's Wharf, Dangar, Gedye, and Co., agents.

Ella Gladstone, brig, 285, Welsh, at Parbury's Wharf, A. S. Webster, agent.

Ellen Stuart, ship, 1560, Calvert, at Circular Wharf, Willis, Lloyd, and Co., agents. For London.

Esmeralda, barque, 380, Gowyn, at Market Wharf, Colonial Sugar Co., agents. Discharging.

Farningham, barque, 291, Swan, in the Stream, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.

Feronia, barque, 328, Campbell, at Market Wharf, Captain, agent. Discharging.

Forward, whaling barque, 380, Davis, at Smith's Wharf, J. Merriman, agent.

George Vuna, schooner, 60, Simpson, Campbell's Wharf, Captain, agent.

Glenlyon, ship, 665, Reid, at Grafton Wharf, Mason, Brothers, agents. Discharging.

Hannah Newton, schooner, 78, Willing, at Commercial Wharf, Captain, agent. For Broadsound.

Harlaw, ship, 891, Philips, Campbell's Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co. agents. Discharging. For London.

Helene, North German barque, 500, Scholtze, in Johnston's Bay, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents. Laid up.

Harmon, barque, 255, Hurley, Cuthbert's Wharf, Captain, agent.

Harriet Armitage, barque, 310, Lessing, at Corporation Wharf, Captain, agent. For Fiji Islands.

Holmstrand, Norwegian barque, 392, Kjeer, at Grafton Wharf, Colonial Sugar Co., agents.

Iserbrook, North German brig, 183, Meyer, in Johnston's Bay, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents. Laid up.

Jan Peter, North German barque, 343, Moisen, in Johnston's Bay, Panning, Griffiths, and Co., agents.

Johanna Maria, barque, 420, Schutt, at Campbell's Wharf, Macdonald, Smith, and Co., agents.

John Knox, barque, 280, Jenkins, at Grafton Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents. For Lyttelton.

John Williams, barque, 186, Fowler, at Macnamara's Wharf, J. P. Sunderland, agent.

Kestrel, brig, 170, Wadley, at Grafton Wharf, Smith, Brothers, agents.

King Oscar, barque, 250, Rose, in Darling Harbour, R. Drysdale, agent. For sale.

Lady Franklyn, barque, 235, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Wallach, Brothers, agents.

Lord Warden, ship, 1257, Smith, at Circular Wharf, Young and Lark, agents.

Maid of Judah, ship, 665, Bain, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.

Medea, barque, 433, Lewis, in Johnston's Bay, Scott, Henderson, and Co., agents. For sale.

Nourmahal, ship, 846, Fowler, at Circular Wharf, Stewart, Carrick, and Co., agents. For London.

Novelty, barque, 367, Nearing, at Grafton Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents. For Auckland.

Native Lass, schooner, 106, Greenless, at Corporation Wharf, Captain, agent.

Ocean, brig, 230, Lyons, in Johnston's Bay, Captain, agent.

Pacific, schooner, 80, Scott, at Market Wharf, Stewart, agent. For Fiji Islands.

Resolute, ship, 1072, Campbell, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.

Parramatta, ship, 1350, Swanson, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.

Rachael, barque, 380, Firth, in Lavender Bay, R. Towns and Co., agents. For London.

Rangoon, H.M.S., 1200, Shuttowe, in Waterview Bay, H. Moore, agent.

Rose and Thistle, ketch, 70, M'Parland, at Campbell's Wharf, Captain, agent.

Rosario, H. M. S., 16 guns, Challis, at Cuthbert's Wharf.

Samuel, barque, 426, Wigzel, in the Stream, Captain, agent.

Sarah Pile, schooner, 150, off Pile's Wharf, M. L. Marain, agent.

Scotsman, brig, 231, Hamilton, at Circular Wharf, Skinner, agent.

Sobrson, ship, 2100, Elmslie, in Neutral Bay, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

Sophie, North German barque, 350, Wiencke, in the Stream, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents.

Ursula, French barque, 363, Perrand, at Market Wharf, Carcier, Adet, and Co., agents.

William Duthie, ship, 998, Johnson, at Circular Wharf, Young and Lark, agents. For London.

Wild Wave, brig, 191, M'Leod, in Stream, Campbell and Co., agents.

Zemindar, ship, 1086, Johnson, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.

Zibu, barque, 515, Bowes, at Grafton Wharf, Brown and Co., agents. For Shanghai.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—JANUARY 5.

92 stoves, 20 packages fittings, F. R. Robinson
13 crates earthenware, 110 roof lights, 100 grates, Goodlet and Smith
10 barrels oatmeal, 1 barrel pease meal, W. Buyers
60 packages shipchandlery, Mitchell and Co.
10 cases herrings, 5 barrels seeds, 20 cases peel, 14 cases furniture, Cowlishaw, Brothers
1 case glass, 1 bale waste, 69 packages paints and oils, J. Knibbs
59 packages drapery, J. B. Tickle
80,000 lbs. tea, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
5 packages grindery, E. J. Tebbatt
13 packages machinery, 10 packages drapery, E. Webb and Co.
80 cases starch, 25 boxes blue, 45 cases mustard, 2 cases oilstores, J. J. Curran
50 tons pig iron, Mort's Dock Company
1 case books, J. Ferguson
20 cases chimneys, J. Isaacs and Co.
150 tons 1855 baskets sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.
30 hogsheads spirits wine, J. Wittkowski
3 packages apothecaries' wares, E. and W. Paul
2164 bags bark, H. Clarke
3617 mats sugar, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
7018 bags sugar, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
1 case books, E. F. Flanagan
1 case drapery, Hoffnung and Co.
53,000 slates, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
8 casks black oil, J. Merriman
3 cases sewing-machines, 1 case pictures, J. L. Sherriff
127 bundles iron, 58 casks nails, J. B. Holdsworth
13 cases pianos, 1 case wire, 4 packages earthenware, W. H. Paling
20 waggons, 20 tyres, 1 package tires, H. Moore
7 bales canvas, 3 cases drapery, Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher
1 box cord, 13 packages wine and brandy, Parramatta
22 trunks boots, Callaghan and Sons
3 quarter-casks orange wine, 63 cases rum, 113 cases whisky, 113 cases ginger wine, 50 cases raspberry balm, Jones and Co.
100 cases genera, Dalton, Brothers.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURE.

January 5.—City of Brisbane (s.), for Sydney.

## SYDNEY HEADS.

| DATE. | TIME. | WINDS. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 5. | 8.30 a.m. | S. | Light, and cloudy. |
| | Noon. | E.S.E. | Ditto, and ditto. |
| | 5 p.m. | E.S.E. | Ditto, and ditto. |

## WINDS AND WEATHER.

JANUARY 6.

| | 9 A.M. | 3 P.M. |
|---|---|---|
| QUEENSLAND. | | |
| Dalby | ENE. Fine | |
| Carnwell | SE. Raining | |
| Port Mackay | SE. Raining | |
| Clermont | SE. Cloudy | |
| Waverley | SE. Thick rain | |
| Nebo | Raining | |
| Rockhampton | Calm. Cloudy | |
| Hawkwood | NE. Fine | |
| Maryborough | SE. Cloudy | |
| Gayndah | SE. Fine | |
| Roma | NE. Fine | |
| Brisbane | E. Cloudy | |
| Toowoomba | NE. Cloudy | |
| N. S. WALES. | | |
| Tenterfield | NE. Overcast | E. Showery |
| Grafton | Calm. Cloudy | SE., light. Cloudy |
| Clarence Heads | Calm. Raining | SE. Cloudy |
| Glen Innes | E. Raining | E. Raining |
| Inverell | Calm. Raining | Calm. Raining |
| Port Macquarie | WSW. Lake rain | SW. Raining |
| West Kempsey | SW. Raining | W. Raining |
| Armidale | E. Raining | E. Raining |
| Tamworth | Calm. Raining | Calm. Raining |
| Gunnedah | Calm. Raining | Calm. Raining |
| Narrabri | Calm. Raining | S. Raining |
| Muswellbrook | SE. Cloudy | Calm. Cloudy |
| Murrurundi | SW. Cloudy, dull | SE. Showery |
| Singleton | Calm. Cloudy | Calm. Cloudy |
| Maitland | SE. Cloudy | SE. Cloudy, like rain |
| Port Stephens | Calm. Fine, cloudy | SW. Cloudy, heavy sea |
| Newcastle | S. Fine, moderate sea | SSE., light. Cloudy |
| Barrenjoey | Calm. Raining | E. Dull |
| Windsor | Calm. Cloudy | S. Raining |
| Sydney | S. Cloudy | ESE. Cloudy |
| South Head | S. Cloudy, sea smooth | E. Fine, sea smooth |
| Wollongong | SE. Cloudy | SE., light. Fine |
| Kiama | S., fresh. Raining | S., light. Cloudy |
| Jervis Bay | SW., light. Fine | S., light. Cloudy |
| Goulburn | Calm. Fine | W. Fine |
| Braidwood | SE. Cloudy | SW. Cloudy |
| Araluen | S. Cloudy | S. Cloudy |
| Moruya | S. Cloudy | S. Cloudy |
| Queanbeyan | Calm. Fine | Calm. Dull |
| Bombala | S. Dull | SE. Dull |
| Cooma | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Eden | SW. Lake rain | E. Cloudy |
| Yass | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Gundagai | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Tumut | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Kiandra | SE. Fine | SE. Fine |
| Albury | E. Fine, cool | Calm. Fine |
| Mount Victoria | E. Foggy | E. Cloudy |
| Bathurst | SE. Cloudy | Calm. Cloudy |
| Mudgee | Calm. Cloudy | Calm. Cloudy |
| Cassilis | SE. Cloudy | SE. Cloudy |
| Merriwa | SE. Cloudy | SE. Dull |
| Wellington | E. Cloudy | E. Dull |
| Dubbo | E. Dull | SE. Fine |
| Orange | Calm. Dull | Calm. Lightning |
| Forbes | E. Fine | NW. Cloudy |
| Grenfell | Calm. Fine | Calm. Stormy |
| Young | NE. Cloudy | NW. Cloudy |
| Wagga Wagga | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Urana | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Deniliquin | NE. Fine | E. Storm approaching |
| Hay | NW. Cloudy | NE. Fine |
| Moulamein | N. Cloudy | Thunderstorm |
| Balranald | Calm. Fine | Thunderstorm |
| Euston | Calm. Fine | Thunderstorm |
| Wentworth | NE. Cloudy, sultry | Thunderstorm |
| VICTORIA. | | |
| Melbourne | ENE. Fine, hot | |
| Queenscliff | ENE. Very fine | |
| Cape Schank | ENE. Very fine | |
| Cape Otway | E. Fine | |
| Portland | Interrupted | |
| S. AUSTRALIA. | | |
| Guichen Bay | Calm. Overcast | |
| Adelaide | SSW. Fine | |
| M'Donnell Bay | Calm. Dull. | |

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

BAROMETER.—Armidale, 26·752; Newcastle, 29·932; Jervis Bay, 29·876; Goulburn, 27·924; Eden, 29·96; Kiandra, 25·470; Bathurst, 27·860; Deniliquin, 29·672; Melbourne, 29·980; Queenscliff, 29·94; Cape Schank, 29.77; Cape Otway, 29·980; Guichen Bay, 29·851; Adelaide, 29·781.

THERMOMETER.—Armidale, 60°; Newcastle, 69·5; Jervis Bay, 64·0; Goulburn, 63·0; Eden, 72°; Kiandra, 58°; Bathurst, 68°; Deniliquin, 76°; Melbourne, 73°; Queenscliff, 70°; Cape Schank, 64°; Cape Otway, 66°; Guichen Bay, 70·5; Adelaide, 77·8.

## ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

G. M. PITT.—At the Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Mauritius Sugars, the Wreck of the Schooner Maid of Riverton; at Roddam's Wharf, Erskine-street, at 3, Salvage Goods.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, General Drapery, Clothing, Matting, &c.

CHANDLER AND CO.—At No. 1, Dynevor-terrace, Piper-street, Woollahra, at 11, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, &c.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11, City and Suburban Properties.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Mart, at 11, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce.

T. R. SMITH.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at the Dog and Duck Yards, at 12, Dairy Produce.

W. G. HENFREY.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

WELLS AND JAMES.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

J. A. TURNER.—At his Stores, at a quarter to 10, Leather; at 12, Hides, Calfskins, &c., at quarter-past 2, Tallow.

ELLIS AND CO.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, Potatoes; at Depot, at half-past 11, Live Stock; at half-past 12, Farm and Dairy Produce; at 1, Fruit, Tallow, Hides, Wool, &c.

MORT AND CO.—At their Stores, at half-past 10, Leather, Hides; at quarter-past 2, Tallow.

IRWIN AND CO.—At their Stores, at 10, Leather; at half-past 10, Hides; at a quarter-past 2, Tallow.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Stores, at half-past 10, Hides, Calfskins; at a quarter-past 2, Tallow.

DAWSON AND CO.—At their Yards, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, &c.

N. W. RAVEN.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Black Swan Yards, at 12, Farm and Dairy Produce.

G. F. LOSERY.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at the Dog and Duck Yards, at 12, Farm and Dairy Produce.

GOSPER AND MOSES.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at the Dog and Duck, at 12, Lambs, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Butter, Cheese, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Watches, Jewellery, Drapery, Boots, Musical Instruments, &c.

SUGARS ex Farningham.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to their sale of the above cargo, at the Rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

## GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10 h. 4 m. 46 s.
Magnetic variation 9° 33′ 6° East. 2nd January, 1871.
The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2 h. 55 m. 14 s. a.m. Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32. Fahr., and to Mean Sea Level.
Velocity of Wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

JANUARY 4TH, 1871. CIVIL RECKONING.

| Hour. | Barometer. | Temperature in Shade. | Humidity. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Velocity. | Wind. Force. | Cloudy Sky. | Rain. | Ozone. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.M. 9 | 30·092 | 66·4 | 62 | SW. | 12 | 0·7 | 10 | 0·00 | 4·5 |
| P.M. 3 | ·010 | 70·4 | 61 | S. | 23 | 2·6 | 7 | | |
| " 9 | ·044 | 65·0 | 86 | SSW. | 8 | 0·3 | 10 | | 3·0 |
| Mean | 30·049 | 67·3 | 69·7 | | 14 | 1·2 | 9·0 | | 3·8 |

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·188

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum ..... 72·5 | Sun—Maximum ..... 115·1
Minimum ..... 58·6 | Grass—minimum ..... 54·6

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 120·0 at 1·0 p.m.
Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 69·7.
Total rainfall from January 1st to January 5th = 0·000 inches
Annual average of the preceding twelve years = 51·032 inches

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR JANUARY 6TH, 1871.

| Object. | Rises. | Sets. | Phases of the Moon. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | | |
| SUN | 4.57 | 7.14 | Full Moon | 7th |
| MOON | 6.58 p.m. | 3.31 a.m. | Last quarter | 14th |
| MERCURY | 6.29 a.m. | 8.19 p.m. | New Moon | 21st |
| VENUS | 5.30 a.m. | 7.30 p.m. | First quarter | 28th |
| MARS | 11.15 p.m. | 11.7 a.m. | | |
| JUPITER | 5.14 p.m. | 3.5 a.m. | Moon's age, 14·6 days. | |
| SATURN | 4.4 a.m. | 6.15 p.m. | | |

High water at Fort Denison,—a.m. 7h. 49m.; p.m., 8h. 10m.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

| STATIONS. | Distance from coast in miles. | Height above sea in feet. | AT 9 A.M.—JAN. 5, 1871. Barometer. | Temperature in shade. | Humidity. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. | Min. | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TENTERFIELD | 85 | | — | — | — | NE. | 4·0 | 69·3 | 57·5 | 0·12 |
| NARRABRI | 182 | | — | — | — | Calm | 0·0 | — | — | 0·18 |
| ARMIDALE | 82 | 3278 | 29·822 | 61·0 | — | E. | 4·0 | 76·2 | 54·1 | |
| P. M'QUARIE | 0 | | — | — | — | WSW. | 4·0 | 74·3 | 60·8 | 0·00 |
| MURRURUNDI | 113 | 1050 | — | — | — | SW. | 1·0 | 74·0 | 59·3 | 0·65 |
| CASSILIS | 140 | | — | — | — | SE. | 4·0 | — | 60·2 | 0·00 |
| DUBBO | 230 | | — | — | — | E. | 4·0 | 81·9 | — | 0·00 |
| MUSWELLBR'K | 98 | | — | — | — | SE. | 1·0 | 60·8 | 65·3 | 0·00 |
| MUDGEE | 120 | | — | — | — | Calm | 0·0 | — | 59·8 | 0·00 |
| W. MAITLD | 16 | | — | — | — | SE. | — | 79·1 | 69·4 | 0·00 |
| NEWCASTLE | 1 | 109 | 29·951 | 66·7 | 77 | SSW. | 0·6 | 72·5 | 61·1 | 0·00 |
| ORANGE | 132 | 2891 | — | — | — | Calm | 0·0 | — | 55·3 | 0·00 |
| BATHURST | 100 | 2333 | 30·247 | 63·9 | 67 | SE. | 1·0 | 67·0 | 52·0 | 0·00 |
| SYDNEY | 3 | 155 | 30·097 | 67·1 | 82 | SSW. | 0·6 | 72·5 | 61·5 | 0·00 |
| WENTWORTH | 520 | | — | — | — | NE. | 1·0 | — | 69·2 | 0·04 |
| WILLGONG | 0 | | — | — | — | SE. | 1·0 | 72·5 | 60·1 | 0·00 |
| GOULBURN | 57 | 2129 | 30·080 | 63·4 | 74 | Calm | 0·0 | 72·3 | 52·3 | 0·00 |
| QUEENSKY'N | 63 | | — | — | — | E. | 1·0 | 69·2 | 54·7 | 0·01 |
| DENILIQUIN | 274 | 410 | 29·901 | 76·0 | 59 | NE. | 4·0 | 93·1 | 63·7 | 0·00 |
| KIANDRA | 84 | 4040 | 30·032 | 60·7 | 75 | SE. | 1·0 | 73·3 | 39·0 | 0·01 |
| EDEN | 0 | 167 | 29·930 | 70·1 | 75 | SW. | 1·0 | 72·0 | 69·1 | 0·61 |

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.


# The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1871.


THE three great organs of opinion—the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Quarterly Review*, and the *British Quarterly Review*—represent the ideas of England upon most questions, whether foreign or domestic. The *Edinburgh Review* is, of course, Liberal, but with a strong leaning to the present Government, perhaps being under its influence; the *Quarterly* may be supposed to express the opinions of the Conservative party; while the *British Quarterly* is the organ, more or less distinct, of the Nonconformist bodies of England. On the first of October they had all articles upon the war between Germany and France. They may be supposed therefore to convey the opinions of Great Britain at the date of their publication. They have a remarkable similitude in many points, especially of the war in the shape it assumed at that date; and it may assist the judgment of our readers to place before them extracts from those great reviews as showing the form opinion has assumed.

It is hardly necessary to remark that they have uniformly condemned the rashness and folly of NAPOLEON, sometimes with more discrimination than at others; and judging with more or less equity of the provocations antecedent to the war. This condemnation is so obviously just and universal that it is hardly necessary to state the facts upon which it is founded. The great question now is the admissibility of the terms of peace. The following is the view taken by the *Edinburgh*:—

"In France, the Government of National Defence commenced its career by imprudently asserting the doctrine of the inviolability of a soil which, having recently received addition, seemed also to be capable, in the abstract, of suffering subtraction. As though raising pretention were the best way of securing performance, it was further declared that every fortification must remain entire. We will yield, it was said, '*ni un pouce de notre territoire, ni une pierre de nos forteresses.*' Since this declaration was first made, the Germans have taken Strasburg, repulsed new efforts of Bazaine to break their lines before Metz, invested Paris, and proved, in several actions, the incapacity of the force which composes its garrison to make impression on the enormous beleaguering host. The French Government of Defence meets this state of facts by reiterating a boast which is so wofully out of proportion to its powers and its prospects, that it sounds to Europe like a hollow mockery, while it probably serves to cherish in France the most ruinous delusions.

"On the other hand, Germany, by the circulars of Count Bismarck, declares that together with indemnity for the past, she must have security for the future; and, laying down not less absolutely the practical application of her very just principle, adds that this security must be taken in the abstraction of French territory. Now this means French territory with its inhabitants. And the question immediately arises, is there to be no regard paid to their feelings in the matter? We do not dispute the title of Germany, as matters stand, to be secured by special stipulations: to place France under such limitations in regard to the exercise of her sovereignty in the districts claimed, as shall virtually guarantee their military neutrality: nay, to extort the territory itself from France, provided the population be willing parties to the severance. But not until it has been proved, that transference of the territory is the only way of giving security to Germany, can she be justified in even raising the question without some reference to that essential element.

"Unhappily, however, M. Jules Favre reports that in the conference of September 20, Count Bismarck used the following extraordinary language, in speaking of the inhabitants of Alsace and a portion of Lorraine, which he had announced his intention to appropriate:—'*Je sais fort bien qu'ils ne veulent pas de nous. Ils nous imposeront une rude corvée; mais nous ne pouvons pas ne pas les prendre.*' This, if it were really made, is a harsh, almost a brutal announcement. Of the whole sum of human life, no small part is that which consists of a man's relations to his country, and his feelings concerning it. To wrench a million and a quarter of a people from the country to which they have belonged for some two centuries, and carry them over to another country of which they have been the almost hereditary enemies, is a proceeding not to be justified in the eyes of the world and of posterity by any mere assertion of power, without even the attempt to show that security cannot be had by any other process. We hear much of the civilisation of the Germans. Let them remember that Italy has been built up, at least from 1860 onwards, upon the groundwork of the expressed desires of the people of its several portions; that England surr

placed upon the same basis as the civic relationship. The Government of one State would no more think of interfering with the affairs of another State, than the officers of one municipality would think of interfering with those of another municipality.

"But the doctrine of nationalities, so fruitful of beneficial results when rightly applied, may, when pressed beyond rational limits, prove the source of the evils against which it provides a defence. In the hand of designing men, it may become the lever of territorial aggrandisement. It is impossible to draw a hard and fast line anywhere in Europe, so as to exclude people of one race from being under the rule of people of another race. Even if it could be done to-morrow, it would not be desirable to effect it. On frontier territories, especially in large cities, there is always a fusion of race. Nature never proceeds *per saltum* in the ethnographical, any more than in the inorganic world. In this respect, Nature is more provident than man. For were different tribes cooped up under their respective Governments as strictly as toys in a box, their points of divergence might breed antagonisms dangerous to the general peace. While, therefore, it has been doubtless the intention of Providence that people of the same race should live in corporate union, Nature has furnished belts of territory in which different races should amalgamate, and link their fates in harmony together. In Holstein, it it is impossible to say where the German ceases and the Dane begins. In Calais and Boulogne, the population is as much English as French; in parts of Guernsey, as much French as English. There are districts in the Pyrenees which are neither Spanish nor French, but a mélange of both. In Bohemia, the German and the Sclavonic; in the Tyrol, the German and the Italian; in Alsace, the German and the French element neutralise each other. If each State was to insist—as Prussians did with Schleswig-Holstein, and as Germany is now doing with Alsace and Lorraine—upon governing every man belonging to its nation, it is evident every community in Europe would be embroiled with its neighbour in a struggle after the impossible. In these matters, each nation must give and take. The French, in some portion of their territory, must rule the German, just as the German, under similar circumstances, must rule the French. In those debatable grounds where there is any difficulty, the populations are surely the best judges of the country under whose rule they are to live. Apart from this consideration, if any favour should be shown, in drawing the boundary line, it ought to be to the aggrandizement of the smaller State. If a powerful kingdom, however, makes use of its strength to dismember a weaker, in order to enclose all its outlying people within its rule, it takes a step as much opposed to international justice as to the interests of civilization."

The *Review* shows the hollowness of the pretences of Prussia by its treatment of other people, of which a remarkable instance is given. At the first meeting of the Bund, the Polish deputies to a man entered their protest against the incorporation of their destinies with the North German population, to which they were aliens in blood, language, and religion. The Danish deputies indignantly remonstrated to the same effect. BISMARCK then said that the Polish *deputies must embrace their German brethren*, and that the boundary line between Germany and Denmark *must be drawn in the interests of Prussia*. "Kiel," said BISMARCK during the progress of the Danish campaign, "*must be obtained by Prussia at any cost.*" It is shown that the same principle which induced her to seize Kiel will induce her to seize Holland as well as her colonies, which have a population six times more numerous than her own. He adds that there is no force to restrain her except that of public opinion, for the King of HOLLAND cannot command of himself more than 50,000 bayonets; but having got over public opinion in despoiling the Danes, she is not likely to have much respect for it, when the prize is so much larger, and the obstacles to securing it so much less. The article concludes as follows:—

"It is also our duty, no less than our interest, to combine with the neutral Powers to stay this desolating war—a task now so much the more easy of accomplishment, as the Germans avouch no reason for its continuance but indemnity for the past and security for the future. As these can be amply secured without mutilating France, the neutral Powers, if they act in concert, can have little difficulty in effecting a pacification on this basis. This is not a period for diplomatic hair-splitting about the nice distinctions between intervention and neutrality. A conflict is raging, which, if we do not interpose the weight of our moral influence and earnest sympathy between the conqueror and the victim, obviously menaces the peace of the world. A powerful Minister has now an opportunity of making his name illustrious, by securing the safety of his country with the same stroke as will constitute an era in international progress. Let him say, as the mouthpiece of the neutral States, victory in this case shall not be gratified by territorial acquisitions, and there will for a long time be no more wars of conquest in Europe."

It will be thus seen that the opinion of England is decidedly hostile to the aggrandisement of Prussia by the sacrifice of France. At length, the genuine character and true objects of the Chancellor of the German Empire are fairly understood. The unreasoning virulence with which all distinctions were forgotten at the opening of the war has given place to more statesmanlike conclusions.

As a whole, these three articles seem to unite in the following opinions: 1st, That there was between Count BISMARCK and NAPOLEON an understanding based upon the policy of "You take here, and I'll take there;" 2nd, that the increased strength of the German Empire created serious uneasiness in France; 3rd, that BISMARCK organised completely an armament for the invasion of France at any given moment, to the extent of a million of men; 4th, that he obtained the advantage of a declaration of war from France by irritating the vanity of the French people, and thus secured the co-operation of Bavaria, which is now placed in the front of the battle, contrary to her traditional policy and natural inclinations as a Roman Catholic power; 5th, that the demand for money indemnity ought to be met by France subject to the moderating influence of the neutral Powers; 6th, that the territory of France, if taken, would be annexed unjustly, and would become a new danger to Europe; and, finally, that the intoxication of victory has extended the views of the Germans to new projects of annexation, which, if carried out, will utterly destroy the equilibrium of Europe.

These opinions, given *the same day* in three reviews of tendencies so commonly distinct, and therefore without co-operation, may be probably taken as the deliberate views of Great Britain at the time they appeared.

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MILITARY FORCE.—We understand that during the last two days upwards of one hundred eligible men have offered themselves for enlistment in the military force which the Government propose to establish for the purpose of local defence. The force is to consist of Artillery and Infantry, but the strength of each branch of the service, and the period of enlistment, are matters which have not yet been definitely determined. The pay will be equal to that received by the Imperial troops with the colonial allowance, and perhaps some other advantages added.

THE ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—At a meeting of members, held yesterday at the Club-rooms, Bridge-street, it was resolved that the annual match for second-class yachts take place on February 4th. Course: From moorings in Farm Cove to Manly, thence round Fort Denison, back to Manly, and return to flagship off Fort Macquarie. First prize, £30; second prize, £10. The third-class match was fixed for the following Saturday. Course: from Farm Cove to Manly, round Fort Denison, lightship, Sow and Pigs, and back to flagship. Prize, £25. The Peri, Nereid, and Ella are certain to compete in their class, and in Mr. King's new yacht, the Jane will have a competitor.

CONTINUATION Sale of New Drapery, Clothing, &c., just landed.—CHAS. MOORE and Co. wish to direct attention to their auction sale of the above, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

ST. PAUL'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The semi-annual meeting of this society took place on the evening of Wednesday, the 4th instant. The committee's report showed the society's steady advancement, and the systematic co-operation of the members in its various pursuits, comprising debates, lectures, recitations, and original composition. This latter appears in a manuscript monthly serial, called the *Critic*, the average size of which is fifty pages, post. The library still forms an attractive feature in the society, but requires enlargement, to meet the increased requirements of members. The finances of the society, as shown by the treasurer's balance sheet, are in a satisfactory condition. The officers elected for the ensuing half-year were as follows:—Patron, Rev. Canon Stephen; president, Mr. A. Gordon; vice-presidents, R. Orr and A. Armstrong; secretary, R. Leary; treasurer, C. C. Mihell; librarian, C. Cashman; committee, R. H. Powell, J. S. Duer, W. P. Powell, W. Morris, D. Cormack, and A. Campbell. After the customary vote of thanks, the meeting terminated.

RIFLE MATCH.—On Monday last, a match was fired at Singleton, between the local Company and the Sydney No. 2 Company. The shooting was made on the target ground at the Racecourse, where a large number of persons assembled to witness the contest. There were three distances, of 200, 500, and 600 yards. The weather was fine and cool. The match was won by the Singleton Company, with a total of 387, the highest scorers being private Waddell, 61, and private Nichols, 45. The Sydney Company totalled 295, to which private M'Crae contributed 47, and Lieutenant Strong and Colour-Sergeant Grant 39 each.

TESTIMONIAL TO SERGEANT-MAJOR HILL.—On his removal from the Northern district to Sydney to accept the position of Sergeant-Major of the Sydney Battalion, the members of the West Maitland Volunteer Rifles presented him with a purse of sovereigns and a very neatly written address, with photographic likenesses of the officers of the corps round the border, and his own in the centre, which arrived on Tuesday last. The following is a copy of the address. "To Sergeant-Major Hill.—Sir,—We the undersigned members of the West Maitland Volunteer Rifles, on your deserved promotion and subsequent removal from among us, beg your acceptance of the accompanying purse, as a small mark of the high opinion held by this corps of the efficiency and zeal you have ever shown in discharging your duties. Hoping you will be equally successful in your new sphere. Signed on behalf of the company. Alex. Wilkinson."

MEETINGS FOR UNITED PRAYER.—The annual meetings for united prayer were continued last evening in the city and suburbs. The subjects for prayer were for Christian missions throughout the world; for the baptism of the Holy Spirit on all who profess and call themselves Christians; for the increase of charity; and of affectionate communion and co-operation among all in every land who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. At the meeting held in the Congregational Church, there was a numerous attendance. The Revs. John Graham presided. Prayers were offered by the Rev. T. Johnson and and A. Thomson and other gentlemen: and the Rev. W. J. K. Piddington addressed the congregation.—Another meeting was held in the Mariners' Church, at which the Rev. J. P. Sunderland presided. Addresses were given by the Rev. R. Sellors and S. J. Whitmee, and Mr. Druce and others engaged in prayer.—At the meeting held in the Newtown Public school, on Wednesday evening, there was a good attendance. The Rev. G. Sheppard presided; and prayers were offered up by the Revs. S. G. Kent and Foggon, and others.—At a meeting held at the Congregational Church, Burwood, on the same evening; the Rev. G. G. Howden presided. Addresses were given by the Revs. A. N. Mackray, M.A., and W. Lumsdaine, and prayer was conducted by the Rev. T. R. Macmichael, the Rev. W. Lumsdaine, and others.—This evening these series of prayer meetings is to be closed with a united communion service, to be held in the Presbyterian Church, Phillip-street, beginning at 7 o'clock.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.—The following is the interim half-yearly report:—The directors have now to inform the shareholders that the amount at the credit of Profit and Loss at the close of the half-year, which ended 31st December, 1870, including an undivided balance carried from the previous half-year, and deducting rebate on current bills and accrued interest on fixed deposits and current accounts, is £13,705 17s. 7d.; out of which the cost of management for the past six months has to be deducted, amounting to £976 5s. 11d.; and an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, now declared, £6000: total £6976 5s. 11d. Leaving a balance of undivided profits of £6729 11s. 8d.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About half-past 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Frances Spencer, wife of Paul Spencer, confectioner, of 162, Woolloomooloo-street, died suddenly at her husband's residence. She had been ailing for some time past, but had not been attended by any medical man. The matter has been reported to the City Coroner, who will probably hold an inquest on the body in the course of the day.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—Yesterday morning Rosanna Louisa Phelps, aged fifteen months, died suddenly at the residence of her parents, in the vicinity of Canterbury, from the effects of shock to the system, occasioned by its being scalded on Tuesday last. After the accident the child was seen by Dr. Sedgwick, of Newtown, and Dr. Haylock, of Ashfield. The deceased fell into a vessel of boiling water, which the mother had placed on the floor.

POSTAGE TO QUEENSLAND VIA SAN FRANCISCO.—An English journal states that, at the request of the Government of Queensland, no newspapers, book-packets, or packets of patterns addressed to that colony will, until further notice, be forwarded by the route of San Francisco and New Zealand.

ALMANAC.—Messrs. J. Reading and Co., of George-street, have issued their "Office Calendar" for the current year. It is tastefully got up, and, in addition to the usual chronicle of events, contains a carefully arranged list of dates relating to the departure and arrival of the Suez mail in Sydney and London.

ST. STANISLAUS'S COLLEGE, BATHURST.—On Thursday, the 15th instant, the annual distribution of prizes at the Roman Catholic College of St. Stanislaus, at Bathurst, took place in the presence of the Right Rev. Dr. Quinn, who presided on the occasion. A large number of ladies and gentlemen (friends and relatives of the students) were present in the hall of the college—one of the principal scholastic institutions of this colony. A portion of the programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, in the study and practice of which several of the scholars were shown to have attained to a very creditable degree of proficiency. Choice selections from the operas of Les Huguenots and La Sonnambula were beautifully rendered by Master Dillon and Stevens; Masters Murphy, Hazelden, De Lauret, Stevens, and Tully, assisting in the vocal parts. A searching *viva voce* examination, conducted by Bishop Quinn (as visitor and founder of the college) elicited proof as to a most satisfactory degree of progress on the part of the students in all their more serious branches of study. The proceedings of the "show-day" concluded with the representation of a French play—Molière's *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*—which went off with great *eclat*. Master Dillon (a lad aged 15 who carried off five prizes at the examination then recently concluded) sustained the *parti* of Monsieur Jourdain with much ability; a similar degree of merit, and perfect acquaintance with the original text, being also manifested by Masters Murphy, Smeed, M'Mahon, Hazelden, Dalton, and Stevens, as the *Maitre de Musique*, the *Maitre à Danser*, the *Maitre d'Armes*, the *Maitre de Philosophie*, and the two *Laquais*, all of whom, so amusing, assist in trying to polish up the ambitious oaf, and to aggravate his much enduring partner and savante domestic. After the play, the prizes were distributed, the Bishop delivering a brief address to the students as he dismissed them for the Christmas holidays, until 23rd of January. The general order and prize list of the College was published *in extenso* in the *Bathurst Times* of the 17th ultimo, and must have been read with satisfaction by all who are interested in seeing the satisfactory progress of our academical institutions. Stanislaus College is divided into the Senior school and the Junior school. In the "Senior school," the subjects of study are mathematics, algebra, geometry, arithmetic, mental arithmetic, mensuration, Greek, Latin, and French, History, English grammar, geography, English composition, &c., writing, drawing, bookkeeping, and music. In the "Junior school," the programme of study is, of course, not so extensive, but is unusually comprehensive. The prizemen in the Senior Department were Hazelden (6), Dillon (5), Smeed (3), Murphy (3), Dalton (3), M'Mahon (2), Martin (2), Martin (2), Ryan and some others. Several who did not win a prize distinguished themselves by the highly honourable mark of *proxime accessit*.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A BOY.—A little boy, aged about five and a-half years, named Cornelius Lawrence, son of a labourer, residing at 64, Cumberland-street, had his right thigh broken about half-past 6 o'clock yesterday evening. It appears that a drayman, named William Benson, residing off Charles-street, Woolloomooloo, had taken a bale of hay to a dairyman in Cumberland-street, named Kelly; while Benson was unloading his dray at Kelly's door, the boy Lawrence and others were standing alongside, and though warned to keep away, refused to stir from the spot. The bale of hay, while being moved out of the dray, struck the boy Lawrence, knocked him down, and inflicted the injury above described. The injured lad was at once removed to his father's house, which was but a short distance off. Dr. Bell was called in, and the injured limb was set. It is believed that no blame is attached to the man Benson.

A MAN SHOT.—The *Manning River News* states that a report has reached Tinonee that one of the Mynards, of Rose Bay, was shot on Thursday last, and it is said that he has since died: but the particulars have not yet reached us in a reliable form. A further paragraph says:—Late yesterday afternoon we were obligingly furnished with a few further particulars in reference to the unfortunate affair alluded to in another paragraph. It was William Mynard who was shot, and we believe it is admitted that the weapon was discharged by his own brother Richard. The bullet entered the chest near the region of the heart, and having passed through the left lung, made its exit near the shoulder-blade. Dr. Belinfante considered the wound mortal, and thought it very doubtful whether the poor fellow would live through yesterday. Mr. Cornish, J.P., took the declaration of the sufferer on oath in the presence of the accused, who had been arrested and is now in custody. We purposely refrain from stating its substance until after the further investigation, which will, of course, be immediately made.

# TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

## BATHURST.

THURSDAY.

FRIGHTFUL MURDERS AT FORREST REEFS. News has been received here of three murders having been committed at Kane's Paddock, Forest Reefs. A man named Patrick Martin went to the Orange police station yesterday, and reported that on his arriving at his place at Forest Reefs on the previous night he found his wife, and her father and mother had been murdered, and that his neice, a girl of six years old, had been seriously wounded. A constable, accompanied by Dr. Warren and the man Martin, at once went to the scene of the murders, and found the bodies of the three persons, who had been killed by gunshot wounds; the little girl had been shot through the ear, but was not in a dangerous state; upon being questioned, she said Martin had done it, but afterwards could not be induced to repeat the statement or give any further information. Martin was at once arrested on suspicion.

## MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

The cental system works awkwardly; at the auction sales buyers were unable to calculate rapidly, and the auctioneers reverted to the bushel again.

The Governor proceeds to Gippsland on a shooting excursion.

National Bank shares sold at £5 1s.

There was a great muster at the sale of Petty's yearlings; six horses realised a total of 3390 guineas: one brought 900 guineas.

The railway revenue for the year shows a decrease of £50,000.

Heywood, collector of the Fitzroy borough, has been committed for trial for embezzlement.

A nugget weighing 140 pounds, and worth nearly £7000, was found at Berlin diggings by a Chinaman.

Great attendance at Marybyrnong: buggies, cabs, carriages, omnibuses, horsemen—like a fair. For lots see *Australasian* advertisements. Lots 2 and 8 not submitted; lot 1, John Kerr, 660 guineas; lot 3, Joe Thompson, 900 guineas; lot 4, Filgate, 580 guineas; lot 5, Joe Thompson, 330 guineas; lot 6, Wallace, 360 guineas; lot 7, Brown, 660 guineas.

## QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

ARRIVED.—Stanadis, Swedish barque, from Mauritius.

## HOBART TOWN.

THURSDAY.

The Wellington Club, which includes the Governor among the players, beat the Blanche eleven in one innings.

## ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

A Militia Bill, empowering the Government to raise a force of one thousand men during the recess, has passed the Council.

The Customs have made a large seizure of furniture for being passed under value about 75 per cent.

The Jessica is chartered at 60s. per ton to load wheat for England.

The cargo of sugar ex Jane Bell is selling rapidly—at full rates for yellows and soft whites, but at lower rates for fine whites.

The Murray is still falling.

4s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d. is offering for wheat on the wharf; several large orders from Sydney are waiting execution.

SAILED.—Alexandra (s.), for King George's Sound.

# THE TRIPLE MURDER IN THE ORANGE DISTRICT.

THE rumour which was circulated through the city on Wednesday, of the perpetration of a dreadful murder of three persons, and the wounding of a fourth, in the Orange district, proves to have been too well founded. The Inspector-General of Police, yesterday, received a telegram from the district police inspector, to the effect that a digger named Kane had shot his wife, his wife's father and mother, and his wife's sister. The three first-named persons were shot dead. The sister of the murderer's wife still lives, though whether she will recover from the wounds inflicted upon her appears to be doubtful. The place where this shocking tragedy occurred is a small gold-field near Stoney Creek.

TEMPERANCE ALMANAC.—In yesterday's *Herald* there was noticed a Temperance Almanac for Australia, printed in Victoria. There has just been received another candidate for the favour of Australian cold water drinkers. It is entitled "Lee and Ross's Temperance Almanac;" and has been printed and published in this city. It begins with an introductory article sketching the progress of Temperance Societies in this colony, followed by divisional returns of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, giving the date of the formation of each, the founders, first installing officers, number of members, and lists of officers. From these returns it would appear that there are at present in existence throughout the colony 124 divisions of "Sons" and 61 of "Daughters." The work further gives a return of the subordinate divisions under the jurisdiction of the Ballarat Grand Division; a good calendar; extensive steamboat, 'bus, postal, and money order information; railway time-tables, and many useful items. Interspersed through the work are a considerable number of striking anecdotes, from which the morals deducible are strictly tectotal in their application. The almanac is neatly got up, in pamphlet form.

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR FROM SHOALHAVEN.—On Friday, his Excellency passed down the river Shoalhaven, reaching Coolangatta about 8 o'clock. The *News* of Saturday reports that Christmas Day being so very stormy, his Excellency remained inside the house all day; the Christmas dinner was private. On Monday afternoon, his Excellency and suite, accompanied by Mr. D. Berry, rode out towards the beach, but owing to the heavy gale rolling in on the coast, they did not proceed far. On Tuesday, the Governor and Captain Beresford walked to the top of Coolangatta Mountain; the morning being clear, his Excellency had a favourable opportunity of seeing the bay of the country, and the great amount of water on the low lands. He expressed himself as being very much pleased with the view, and seemed astonished at the large area covered with water on the St. Vincent and Camden sides. In the afternoon his Excellency and suite and party rode towards Black Head and returned by the beach to the Shoalhaven Heads; after an inspection of the same, the Governor returned to Coolangatta. On Wednesday, accompanied by Mr. Berry and Mr. Morton, he left Coolangatta at half-past 6 a.m., en route for Throsby Park, crossing the mouth of Broughton Creek. His Excellency went at a rapid pace through Boolong, Bomaderry, and up to Cambewarra, which place he reached a little after 8 a.m. The natives of that important locality seem to have been quite taken aback by his Excellency's early visit; here and there as the party went along, the inmates of the houses could be seen rushing, evidently from the breakfast table, to have a peep at the Governor, and as the visit was unexpected there was no demonstration of any kind. After a tight pull up the mountain the Governor breathed his horse, and appreciated in admirable terms the beautiful view from this place, of the basin of the Shoalhaven River. If coming up was bad, going down was worse, what between gliding down almost perpendicular hills, ploughing through mud flats, and getting over the horrid crossings of Cedar Creek, the party arrived all safe at the bottom, where they were met by Mr. Osborne, about two miles from the Kangaroo River, which place was reached shortly after 10 a.m. Swim the horses being the order of the day, the party rode about half a mile up the river to a log, on which his Excellency crossed, after taking off his boots, this being rendered necessary, owing to the slippery nature of the path, which was covered with water. The horses having been led round to the crossing-place, and all again safely mounted, the Governor proceeded to Mr. Osborne's, whence, after having refreshed the inward man and baited the horses, he left on his way to Throsby Park, which place he would reach about sundown. The Governor, throughout his visit, rode old "Steerman," a Terrara horse, bred by Mr. de Mestre, and raced by that gentleman for years. His Excellency has had the horse since the first visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to the colony, he having been purchased for the use of the Prince on that occasion. The Governor speaks with admiration of the old horse, and well he may, for very few animals could have carried his Excellency, with saddle and valise, over that mountain road in the short time he did, and ended so fresh as old "Steerman" of Terrara. The Governor expresses himself as being much pleased with the appearance of the district and with the reception the people gave him. The views from the top of the Coolangatta and Cambewarra mountains gave his Lordship a very fine idea of the topography and the capabilities of the valley of the Shoalhaven and Kangaroo Rivers. All regret very much the unpropitious state of the weather.

## HARBOUR DEFENCES.

SEVERAL members of the Ministry and of the Defence Commission on Friday, the 23rd December, visited Middle Head and George's Head, two of the points on which the Commission had recommended the construction of batteries—the one to mount seven, and the other five guns. Several hours were spent in examining, and finally marking out, the positions for the guns, which are to be placed in circular pits, excavated in the solid rock. Visits were subsequently made to South Head, and the positions finally marked for eight or nine guns in that locality. Tenders were then invited for the necessary excavations, masonry, and other works required at these batteries, which tenders were accepted a week ago.

On Tuesday last the various trenches for connecting the pits, and for shelter from the enemy, were finally marked out on Middle Head, and the same work was yesterday performed at George's Head. The trenches at South Head will be marked out to-morrow. On Tuesday the works of excavation at all three points were simultaneously commenced, and a number of men are now actually engaged at each place. Other batteries recommended by the Commission will be commenced in a few days. A part of the scheme of defence proposed by the Commission consists of a boom from the Sow and Pigs shoal to George's Head, and another from the same shoal to Lady's Bay; and a double line of torpedoes to be sunk outside the booms in such positions that any ship entering must necessarily pass within 20 feet of one of them. On the 26th December a Cabinet meeting was held, at which directions were given for the purchase of all the timber and wire necessary for the construction of the booms. Purchases were effected the next day, and all the materials required are now in the hands of the Government. Tenders have been invited for 100 torpedo cases to hold 1000 lbs. of gunpowder each, and these tenders will probably be accepted to-morrow. By the last P. and O. mail steamer, which arrived on the 23rd December, the Government received ten miles of insulated wire for the torpedos, which, with the quantity already in hand, will suffice for the present. 2500 rifles are ordered and will soon be on their way to the colony. Six 18-ton 10-inch muzzle loading rifled guns are being manufactured in England and will be sent to the colony as soon as possible. The Commission have recommended the construction of two small steamers, each to carry a 68-pounder, but the Government have not yet determined to adopt this recommendation. It is the intention of the Government to submit a proposal to Parliament for the raising of a regular force of Infantry and Artillery, and applications have been invited from persons willing to enlist. There will be no difficulty in procuring such a force as may be required. The various military roads are being vigorously proceeded with. It is believed that within six weeks from this date the whole of the defences recommended by the Commission, with the exception of the gunboats, can be completed. The gunboats could be constructed in about two months.

## CORONER'S INQUESTS DURING 1870.

DURING the past year there were held before Mr. Henry Shiell (City Coroner) throughout the police district of Sydney 1866 inquests, arising out of almost every possible circumstance that could affect human existence. The calculation given above includes four inquests on fires, of which a similar number were held in 1869. In 1868 the Coroner held only two inquiries into the origins of fires, in 1867 five, and in 1866 as many as nine. The total number of inquests held in 1868 was 190, thirty-five more than in the just finished year. In 1869 the total was 171. From these comparative statements it will be seen that the diminution is not only gradual, but rapid.

The first fire inquest of 1870 was held in the month of January. It was touching the damaging by fire of the premises in York-street, occupied by the City Municipal Council. The taking of evidence lasted during a couple of days, and the verdict arrived at by the jury was that the building had been wilfully and maliciously set on fire by some person or persons unknown.

On the 14th and 17th of the following month, an inquest was held respecting the destruction by fire, on the morning of the 9th of the same month, of Flood's Blackwall Wool Stores, on the eastern side of the Circular Quay. A good deal of scientific evidence was taken as to the relative susceptibility of wool and flax in the bale to spontaneous combustion under certain conditions. The jury found, after carefully considering the evidence, that the stores were considerably damaged by fire originating on the second floor of No. 1 store South, occasioned by spontaneous combustion, but whether originating in the flax or the wool stored thereon there was no evidence to show. After an interval of nearly seven months, an inquest into the destruction by fire of an unoccupied cottage at Connolly's Bend on the Illawarra Road, resulted in an open verdict of arson. The jury recommended that a reward should be offered; and shortly afterwards one was advertised by the Government. The last fire inquest of the year was that held at the City Coroner's new offices in Belmore Chambers, respecting the destruction by fire of Mr. Foy's ironmongery warehouse, 13, Hunter-street. The jury returning an open verdict.

Five bodies of infants were found during the year, exposed, or hidden on premises in the city or suburbs. In two instances the unnatural mothers were discovered, and committed by coroners' juries to take their trials on a charge of infanticide. In the three remaining cases, principally through the bodies being when found in an advanced stage of decomposition, the medical evidence was not conclusive, and juries returned open verdicts. As compared with 1869, the numbers show no diminution in this species of crime; the figures being the same, but in none of the cases for that year did the jury think themselves justified in returning verdicts of child murder.

Save those of infanticide, only one verdict of "wilful murder was returned in 1870." This was in the case of a young woman named Margaret Boyce, the finding of whose body in Darling Harbour in the beginning of the past year caused a great deal of excitement. The jury, after hearing evidence on six days—the inquest commencing on the 20th January and finishing on the 16th February—found a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. There were many very suspicious circumstances brought to light in the course of the inquiry; deceased was seen in a public-house at the corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets, about midnight on the day prior to the discovery of the body, with a young man. After leaving this public-house in company of the young man, she does not appear to have been seen alive. On the morning on which the body was found there were discovered in a lane off Bathurst-street, an carring, a broken necklace, and a torn hat, which were identified by deceased's sisters and others as having been her property. Marks of a struggle were observable in this lane. After the open verdict of murder had been returned by the jury, a large reward was offered by the Government for the discovery of the man (believed to be a sweetheart) last seen in deceased's company. Nothing further transpired, and the matter still remains an unravelled mystery. In three inquests in 1869, juries announced three verdicts of murder. The charges of manslaughter arising from inquiries held during the past year are five in number, as compared with six in 1869, and three in 1868. In an inquest held at Redfern on the body of a female child, named Morrison, a man named Stankey was committed on a charge of manslaughter, for having caused its death by a dose of laudanum. A verdict to the same effect was returned at an inquest held on the body of a seaman named Dixon, against one Goggerley, the master of the vessel in which deceased was drowned off Port Hacking, by its being driven ashore. Goggerley, the jury believed, was guilty for having put to sea while his vessel was in an unseaworthy condition. They further censured the agent in a rider for not supplying the vessel with proper gear. A third verdict of manslaughter was returned against a young man named Mason, a chemist's assistant, for having caused the death of a child named Freeland by supplying the tincture instead of the mixture of guinacum. William Bellard Clifton was the next person committed to take his trial, on a charge of manslaughter, he having, by a blow with a spade, caused the death of a female child named Edwards; and the last, a midwife, named Willis, for having, by an improper discharge of her duties, caused the death of an infant.

The suicides during 1870 were thirteen in number. In 1869 the total was the same; in 1868 it was ten. In 1867 only six persons committed self-destruction. It will be seen on reference to the subjoined table, that, of the suicides of 1870, only three were women. Nearly half the suicides of 1869 were females. Six of the self-destroyers of 1870 were between twenty and forty years of age, and the remaining seven were over forty years. None during the two past years were under twenty years of age; and nearly all were over thirty years. The means which the thirteen unfortunates under the head of suicides made use of to bring about a termination to their existence, are all of them but too well known to the public. Three men shot themselves with guns or pistols; one man hanged himself; two males and one female committed suicide by drowning; three males and one female by cutting their throats; and one female and one male by poisoning. An indulgence in intoxicating liquors is shown by the evidence to have been the principal predisposing cause to suicide in the above melancholy category.

Deaths from injuries through accidents show an increase of four over the return for 1869; but a most marked decrease as compared with 1868, when they reached thirty-seven. As a considerable proportion of the annual deaths are cases of children run over by vehicles, one is led to believe that drivers, especially careless in 1868, are gradually becoming more careful.

Seven children were accidentally suffocated during the past year by their mothers,—the evidence in none of the cases having proved that the parents were intoxicated at or about the time of death. In cases of children suffocated in bed, where drunkenness or culpable negligence on the part of the mother is shown, the verdict returned is almost unexceptionally one of manslaughter. The number of children overlain in 1869 was five.

The return of deaths from burns is smaller by three than in 1869, when four females over ten years of age lost their lives through their dresses catching fire. The deaths for 1870 are, with one exception, those of little children who had been left by their mothers in too close proximity to fires. The one exception to which we have alluded is that of a young woman who was burnt by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The paucity of deaths among adult females is, perhaps, in a great measure due to late changes in the fashions of dress. The feeling expressed of late years against crinolines in use among servant and factory girls, had reason and facts on its side; for since these articles of dress have been extensively disused, fatal instances of burning have greatly diminished. The deaths from scalding, four in number, are confined to infants. The total is similar to that for 1869.

Drowning is represented by twenty-eight cases. The number is the same as that of the year 1868; but overreaches that for 1869 by three. Nearly the whole of the drowning fatalities have been confined to males; the total of females for the past year being represented by three. Of the adult males, two are found to have been drowned by falling from our wharfs while in a state of intoxication. Others, while sober, by missing their footing while walking in the darkness which envelopes the edges of the harbour, have fallen into the water and lost their lives. There can be little doubt but that many of these sad occurrences might have been prevented by a few judiciously placed lights on the Circular Quay, and on two or three of the more frequented wharfs. The leaving wells either uncovered or without a proper covering was the cause during 1870 of the deaths of four children residing with their parents in the suburbs. About a dozen men were drowned in the harbour throughout the year just passed; and three boys and one of the men included in the number just mentioned, overbalanced themselves and fell into the water while fishing. Only one of the cases of drowning is to be attributed to the capsizing of a boat in the harbour.

Deaths from disease of the heart during 1870 were 10 in number, as compared with 16 in 1869, and 13 in 1868; and disease of the lungs is, as in 1869, represented by but one case. Deaths from apoplectic attacks are more numerous by 2 than in 1869, but are less by 1 than those for 1868. The heading of natural causes is much less for the past year than it has been for several years. For 1869 it showed a total of 51, and 57 for the year 1868. "Natural causes" is the verdict generally returned at inquests held on the bodies of confinees who died in gaol at Darlinghurst. Intemperance has been the direct cause of death in two cases. Three was the number of such deaths recorded for 1869. There is one case of death from disease, exposure, and self neglect.

Where intemperance is shown in the evidence in any case to be likely either to induce or hasten the death of any person on whose body an inquest is held, it has been customary for some time past to append a memorandum to the depositions, stating the circumstance.

Many cases come under the notice of the City Coroner in which inquests are dispensed with. Reports of deaths are frequently received wherein it is stated the deceased had not been attended during his illness by any medical man. In the event of such an attendance, the friends of deceased would be able to obtain a certificate as to the cause of death—an obligation which is enforced by law prior to burial. Into these cases inquiries are instituted by direction of the Coroner, and if he is enabled to obtain satisfactory information from reliable sources, he grants a certificate, and thus dispenses with the forms of an inquest.

The annexed table will show the number of inquests held during the past year, the causes of death, and the age and sex of the deceased persons:—

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Males. | Females. | Infants. | 2 to 10 yrs. | 10 to 20 yrs. | 20 to 40 yrs. | 40 yrs. and upwards. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Infants found dead | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Infanticide | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Murder | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Manslaughter | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 |
| Suicide | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Injuries accidentally received | ... | 16 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 23 |
| Overlain in bed | ... | 6 | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Burns | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 |
| Scalds | ... | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Drowning | ... | 25 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 28 |
| Disease of the heart | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| Disease of the lungs | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Apoplexy | ... | 7 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| Disease, exposure, and neglect | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Natural causes | ... | 22 | 2 | ... | ... | 7 | 22 | 31 |
| Effects of intemperance | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 1 man died from bursting a blood vessel, 1 man from exhaustion, 1 child from wrong medicine, 1 man in a drunken fit, 1 man from injury to the back of the head, 1 man from overdose of ammonia, and 1 man from fall from steps leading from a verandah | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | 151 |

## THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A MEETING of the council was held on Wednesday, 4th January. Members present—Sir W. Macarthur (in the chair), his Excellency the Earl of Belmore, Howard Reed, R. Beit, N. Lowe, E. K. Cox, P. N. Trebeck, E. H. Woodhouse, J. N. Oxley, H. C. Russell, Hon. Henry Moore, F. W. Hill, Stoper Cox, Henry Parkes, A. Bruce, C. H. Humphrey, W. Wallis, Hon. W. Busby, G. K. Mann, T. Richards, L. K. Cleeve, Hon. J. Unisholm, P. G. King, Rouse, jun., John Alger, E. P. Ramsay, Hon. John Hay.

The following correspondence was read:—From Mr. A. Town, claiming prizes in classes 18 and 21, section 1 (horses). Resolved,—"That Mr. Town's application for prizes in classes 18, No. 27, and 21, No. 100, be granted, the error having arisen on account of the judges failing to state the fact on award papers, and that this correction be published in the revised catalogue." From Dr. Traill, applying for extension of time for the reception of wool, owing to the state of the roads. Resolved,—"That the date of receiving wool be extended to the 19th instant, and that the same be advertised on four alternate days in the *Herald* and *Empire*." From Mr. Yeo, asking the Council to inquire into the justice of the charge made against him by Mr. Holroyd with respect to the Intercolonial Champion Match. Resolved,—"That the secretary be directed to make a statement of facts relative to the Champion Ploughing Match, and the interest of the Society in the same, for the purpose of publication, and that a meeting of the Council be called within the next fortnight, to inquire into the circumstances of the case." From the Railway Commissioners, applying for payment for whitewashing trucks, &c.: Resolved,—"That the amount be paid, viz., £10 13s. 8d."

The Finance Committee report a balance at credit in City Bank, on 1st January, of £2884 10s. 3d. Accounts amounting to £601 1s. were recommended for payment. Resolved,—"That the recommendation of the Herd Book Committee, that the entrance fee of 2s. 6d. per head, be now confirmed. The judges for the ensuing wool show nominated." Resol

## THE CAMPAIGN OF 1870.

THE London *Times* is giving a series of articles on the present war, with the events chronologically arranged, which cannot but prove useful to those who are studying the present unhappy contest between France and Prussia (and who is not?). These articles we purpose to insert as frequently as space will permit, as they are a history in miniature.

I.

The results of the war of 1870 have yet to be revealed to us. Whether they shall open a new page of history, in which the Teutonic race and name shall become predominant in Western Europe, and the German, as in the days of Clovis, shall lord it over the Latinized Celt; whether they shall wrest some of its fairest provinces from that renowned empire which French valour and wisdom and statecraft slowly built up, and which escaped the perils of 1814-15; whether through the trials of common sufferings, of common triumphs, and of common toil they shall weld together a United Germany, undo the work of the Thirty Years' War, and reverse the policy of Richelieu and Mazarin; or whether, like the deeds of the First Napoleon, they shall be merely a series of martial glories, without permanent or fruitful results,—these are questions to which a complete answer will be hardly given in the present generation. Yet, as chroniclers of passing events, we may attempt to place clearly before our readers the grand succession of military scenes which, beginning with the declaration of war by France, led to the marvellous day of Sedan, and to sketch the outline of a campaign not less momentous certainly than those of Austerlitz, Jena, Leipsic, and Waterloo; nor can it be said that it is difficult to point the immediate moral of the great catastrophe. The brief campaign of 1870 is, indeed, pregnant with memorable lessons to rulers, soldiers, statesmen, and subjects, to those intrusted with the control of nations, and to those who expiate in the humiliation of the State their complicity with the sins of its Government. It not only illustrates how the art of war remains the same in its essential principles in spite of many accidental changes, how more decisively, perhaps, than at any other time, military genius and skill in these days exhibit their superiority in the field, and how the fate of battles depends far less on mere mechanical appliances than on generalship, valour, resolution, and numbers,—it shows most strikingly how fearful may be the results of rashness and vacillation, how weak may be that military Power which rests mainly on memories and tradition, and not on its own inherent strength, how rotten and worthless in the hour of trial is the fabric of the most imposing despotism uncontrolled by a vigilant public opinion, and how awful may be the chastisement of a people which commits its destinies to a single will, and without calculation, knowledge, or forethought embarks recklessly in a desperate contest. If it is to be regretted that in some particulars the evidence we possess is defective, and though, except of the day of Woerth, French official accounts are wholly wanting, we think, nevertheless, that, chiefly owing to the exertions of the free Press of England, it is quite possible to make our narrative sufficiently exact for all practical purposes.

It is not necessary to examine at length the causes of the war of 1870. It had been ever threatening since the day of Sadowa placed Prussia at the head of the German Commonwealth, united the North German Confederation, attracted Southern Germany to this League, and endangered the military supremacy of France by changing the map of Central Europe. Nor had signs of the coming rupture been wanting in the immense armaments of France and Prussia, in the reorganization of the French military system, in the affair of Luxemburg in 1867, in the officious jealousy displayed by France with reference to the Treaty of Prague, in the matter of the Belgian and Swiss Railways, in the feverish disquiet and suspense of the Continent during the last four years. Yet, as often has happened, the immediate occasion of the conflict was an insignificant trifle, and history will record that the mighty strife which arrayed the most warlike races of Europe in arms from the Niemen to the Atlantic originated in a point of honour. It may well be doubted whether the prospect of a Hohenzollern Prince on the throne of Spain was worth a remonstrance on the part of France, and when her susceptibilities had been appeased the arrogant demands of M. Benedetti were simply an act of criminal folly. The blame of beginning this tremendous contest must rest with the Emperor Napoleon and his Government, and we see from his first military movements and the incautious language of his docile Senate that the quarrel had evidently been premeditated by him. Yet those visionaries who contend that France was at issue with her ruler in this matter, and that now, when she has broken with the Empire, she is not morally responsible for its acts, forget the outburst of national passion which preceded the declaration of war, and followed the preparations for it, the majorities in the Legislative Assembly, the violence of the French Press, the scenes at Paris during July, nor is it improbable that the ill-fated Emperor may be convinced that in the course he took he was carrying out the will of his subjects. In fact, though opposed on high public grounds by a few honest men like M. Jules Favre, though deprecated on the score of expediency by politicians like M. Thiers, and though possibly not much liked by the peasantry, the war was popular in the extreme with all classes which throughout the Empire were supposed to embody public opinion, nor is it difficult to see the reason without imputing to France as a nation a peculiar desire for foreign conquest, or even for mere military glory. A series of events had made France unquestionably the first Power on the Continent; and when this supremacy had been threatened by the result of the campaign of 1866, it is perfectly consistent with what we know of history that she should attempt to arrest the progress and curb the power of her growing rival. To comprehend the attitude of France we should try to realise to our own minds what the national feeling of England would be were her ascendency at sea imperilled; and though the war of 1870 was unprovoked on the part of Germany, she would do well to prove, as she now can, that Frenchmen are wrong in laying to her charge schemes of unscrupulous ambition.

After efforts at negotiation on the part of England, war was proclaimed on the 15th of July. The manner in which the summons to arms was generally received in France and Germany was characteristic of the two great races precipitated against each other in mortal encounter. The "light heart" of M. Ollivier, the cheers that shook the Legislative Assembly, the exultation that filled the streets of Paris, the crowds shouting the "Marseillaise" as the troops defiled on their way to the Rhine, the din, the clamour, the proud boasts that history would renew the day of Jena, remind the reader of the peculiar qualities which since the age of Cæsar have distinguished the Gaul; while in the stern reticence, the fierce resolution, the self-contained strength of uniting Germany we perceive the characteristics of that mighty people which crushed the legions of Varus and defied the Roman Empire. In a very few days it had become evident that French hopes founded on the disaffection of Hanover, on the dislike of Prussia existing at Frankfort, on the division between Northern and Southern Germany which had been the legacy of two centuries, were merely the dreams of an effete diplomacy; and no prospect appeared that a Confederation of the Rhine would betray the gates of the Fatherland, or stoop to be the vassal of a Napoleon. Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemburg obeyed eagerly the call of Prussia; Saxony, throwing off the memories of 1866, prepared her contingent for the field; dissensions were hushed in the annexed provinces, and Germany, with one heart and mind, sprang to arms to repel the foreign aggressor. Before a shot had been fired the French Emperor must have felt that he had made a mistake, that his calculation of finding allies or discontented subjects beyond the Rhine had turned out altogether false; and, indeed, probably his challenge in 1870 has done more to consolidate Germany than any event since the War of Independence. The die, however, had been cast, and France, which, at the outset, perhaps, had reckoned only on a struggle with Prussia, rushed wildly into the more serious contest with easy confidence, though her more sagacious ruler appears to have had serious misgivings as to the impending issue. During all this time French troops in thousands had been marching rapidly towards the German frontier, and by the close of the third week in July a vast and formidable French army had taken its position along the arc which extends from Thionville, on the Lower Moselle, to Belfort, on the southern spurs of the Vosges. The first corps, under Marshal MacMahon, formed for the most part of Algerian regiments, had long before advanced from the South, and was concentrated in and around Strasburg. The fifth and second corps, under De Failly and Frossard, moved, the one from Tours and the other from Chalons, were stationed at Bitsche and St. Avold, almost on the verge of the Rhenish Provinces. The fourth corps, led by Ladmirault from Lille, Arras, and the northern Departments, held a nearly parallel line at Thionville; while behind, Bazaine, with the third corps, pushed forward from Besangon and Lyons, was encamped near the great fortress of Metz; the sixth, under the command of Canrobert, was being moved from Chalons to Nancy; the Imperial Guard was hastening from Paris; and, to the south-east, the seventh corps of Douny watched at Belfort, one of the weak points of France and a possible avenue to Southern Germany. The French Army, extended in front, with its reserves, narrowed on a shorter line, was thus spread out like a huge fan, and menaced Northern and Southern Germany, from the valley of the Moselle to the Black Forest.

Such was the disposition of the armies of France, and the manner in which they had been collected and advanced gradually to the German frontier, in some instances before the end of June, makes it impossible to doubt that an attack on Prussia had been designed before the declaration of war. If a plan such as this was in perfect keeping with the unscrupulous policy of the First Empire, the military student will not fail to see that the arrangement of the French armies was not only calculated for an offensive movement, but was well devised to effect its object. The more advanced corps near the Moselle and the Saar, in sufficiently close communication with each other, so long as a powerful foe was distant, and resting on Metz and even on Strasburg, threatened the whole of the Rhenish Provinces, while Baden also was placed in danger, and a large force was held in hand in the rear, which could be thrown rapidly on whatever line should be chosen ultimately by the invader. The strategy of the French, therefore, pointed evidently to a speedy attack, and was adapted for that purpose; an advantageous position had been gained, and it was not to be expected that French commanders, trained in the traditions of the grand army, would trifle with a favourable opportunity. Besides, there was another consideration which cannot have escaped the French Emperor, and which made Europe expect that he would take a vigorous initiative from the first moment. The military force of France was a standing army, and this was so organised that at the beginning of a war it was supposed to be superior in strength to anything that Germany could bring into the field, though in the long run it would be weaker in numbers, and though its mode of recruitment was slow, and it was freely upheld by the national levies which, in imitation of the German system, had been recently arrayed to give it support. But Germany was an armed nation; if, at the outset, her standing army would be much less numerous than that of France, it would quickly assume immense proportions; and behind it were vast masses of reserves, composed of the martial flower of the race, which, experience had shown, would flock to the standards of the regular troops with astonishing speed, and which, if once collected, would form an array far exceeding the united musters of France. The hope of France lay, therefore, in the offensive, and if her strong first line made a daring attack it might paralyze or break up the forces of Germany, might prevent her from concentrating her power, and might strike her defences down, and, perhaps, revive internal dissensions, re-awakened by sudden and heavy disaster. On the other hand, if Germany were allowed to collect her gigantic military resources, and were given time to array them for war, the balance would incline against her foe; and the whole campaign of 1866 has shown that Prussia, even when alone, was in the highest degree formidable.

For these reasons it appears certain that an offensive campaign against Germany had been designed by the French Emperor, and it was generally believed that the storm of war would gather densely over the Rhenish Provinces, at latest in the fourth week in July. Who, indeed, can tell what the result would have been, had a general like the First Napoleon commanded the army which, in the pride of its strength, already grasped with its leading divisions the as yet unprotected German frontier? At this moment, as is well known, Germany was comparatively unprepared; the contingents of Baden and Wurtemburg were only beginning to draw together; the Bavarian army was still distant; the main forces of the Northern Confederation were as yet behind the Weser and the Elbe; and it has been asserted on good authority that the great fortresses on the Rhine were feebly garrisoned, and that not more than three German corps—these, too, at wide distances from each other, from Dusseldorf to Treves and Mayence, could have even approached the Rhenish Palatinate. An opportunity was here presented which a great commander would have turned to account; and it is not improbable that if the First Napoleon had been in the field in such circumstances he would have completely changed the character of the campaign, and by a sudden and well-combined movement have taken possession of the Rhenish Provinces, and, perhaps, advanced as far as Mayence. But feebleness and indecision occupied the place of genius and skill in the camp of France, and the occasion was lost on which, perhaps, the destiny of two nations depended. The French Emperor, who had delayed at Paris some time longer than he ought to have done—he had been probably engaged till the last moment in unsuccessful diplomatic schemes—did not reach his head-quarters at Metz until the 28th of July; and, even when he assumed the command of his army, he made a long irresolute pause of evil omen to his future operations. By this time M'Mahon's corps was advancing from Strasburg upon the Lauter; De Failly's and Frossard's were close to the Saar; the Imperial Guard had joined Bazaine at Metz, while Ladmirault continued in his former position, and Canrobert had arrived at Nancy, and as yet there was nothing to prevent a bold march into the Rhenish Palatinate. But day after day was allowed to slip by, and except the absurd affair at Saarbruck, the whole French army remained inactive, nor were its Divisions even united for the offensive movement that was still contemplated. It has been said that the cause of this was the discovery by the French Emperor that his corps was weaker than he had supposed, and that his commissariat was extremely defective, and that such was the fact we believe is certain. But in the actual position of affairs, when a rapid attack was still the true game, considerations of this kind would not have paralyzed a great commander; and in any case there can be no excuse for having left the French army as it was now placed, disseminated over a wide arc, and with its corps not sustaining each other, when, three weeks nearly after the declaration of war, the approach of the enemy might be expected.

While the Emperor had thus been delaying on the Saar his enemy had acted after a different fashion. As soon as hostilities broke out orders were given in all the German States to place the army on a war footing, and they were obeyed with more than patriotic devotion. It is now well known that the remarkable men who direct the military fortunes of Prussia had misgivings lest the national organisation might prove unequal to the sudden strain, and were apprehensive of the results of an attack; but, as each day passed, the wonderful spectacle of Germany rising into armed life, not with fitful passion, but in disciplined strength, must have caused anxiety to yield to confidence. From the North Sea to the Danube, from the Rhine to the Niemen, the summons to meet the ancient foe was eagerly obeyed, and even in foreign lands, wherever the German name extended, the call to battle was equally welcome. In a very few days that marvellous system by which now, as in the days of Tacitus, the German people is marshalled for war, "each tribe and family according to its place, and not in an aggregate of mere armed men," was in full operation throughout its territories; and, under the influence of fervid zeal, of well-tried discipline, and of skilful arrangement, the national hosts became truly formidable. From the recruiting grounds allotted to it each battalion speedily called in its reserves, and expanded into its full strength; the regiments so formed were at once arrayed into divisions and corps, under proved commanders, and furnished with every appliance of war; behind, to augment the regular troops, and again, following local distinctions, the Landwehr stood in second and third line; and these gigantic masses, perfectly equipped and in the highest sense a national army, were sent westward with the celerity which belongs only to modern locomotion. Eye-witnesses have told how, day after day, from the second week to the end of July, the railway lines of Germany bore the mighty hosts in endless succession; how mass after mass of armed men, attended with all the material of war, rolled rapidly, yet in order, forward to the points selected for the different gatherings, while, in the meantime, the work of preparation went on busily in the Rhine fortresses, and with strong garrisons, repaired works, ditches filled, and ramparts crowned with their guns, they were made ready to defy the invader. By the first days of August three great armies had taken possession of the strip of territory which between the lower course of the Moselle and the Rhine has for centuries been a battle-field between the French and the German races. The First Army, composed of the 7th, 8th, and part of the 10th corps, and under the command of the veteran Steinmetz, had been moved from the north down the valley of the Moselle, and probably along the railway from Bingen; and it now approached the line of the Saar, with its rearward Divisions at no great distance. The Second Army, led by Prince Frederick Charles, but under the nominal command of the King, had crossed the Rhine at Mannheim and Mayence, and was not nearly so advanced as the first; but its front had united with the left of Steinmetz, and it occupied in force the central region between the Hochwald and the northern Vosges, the principal avenue to the heart of the Rhineland. This army, though not yet collected, was to comprise not less than seven corps—the Guards, the 1st, the 2nd, the 3rd, the 4th, the 9th, and the Saxon 12th. It formed the centre of the great German masses; and even now it was in a condition to co-operate in a movement upon the Saar, while stretching from Landstuhl to Kaiserlautern, and thence, with its left to Neustadt and Spire, it was alike ready for attack or defence. Meanwhile, under the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Third Army had crossed the Rhine; it consisted of three Prussian corps—the 5th and the 11th, with the 6th in the rear, and of two considerable Bavarian corps, with the Baden and Wurtemberg contingents; and, resting on Landau and Gemersheim, and with its right touching the Second Army, its outposts reached the stream of the Lauter, where the lines of Villars ought to have warned the French that there was a weak point on the frontier of Alsace.

The eight corps of the French army are described as numbering at the outbreak of the war not less than 350,000 men, with guns and horses in due proportion. It is certain, however, that an immense deduction must be made from this imposing force; and terrible rumours have been afloat as to the manner in which official corruption and peculation of the vilest kind sent regiments and battalions into the field at two-thirds only of their supposed strength. We think it probable that these eight corps were never 300,000 strong, and as six only were within the scope of operations near the Rhenish provinces, nearly the whole of the corps of Douay and Canrobert being still at a considerable distance, we doubt if 220,000 Frenchmen were ever marshalled between Thionville, Metz, and Strasburg. But by the 2nd and 3rd of August not less, certainly, than 200,000 Germans were almost in line upon the frontier behind the streams of the Saar and the Lauter, while, in the rear, at least 200,000 more were advancing along the principal roads which run into France from the Rhenish provinces, and were in communication with their leading divisions. The delay which had allowed Germany to arm and pour into the Rhineland had thus caused the French army to be outnumbered nearly two to one on the line chosen by its own commanders; and literally before a blow had been struck, its chances of success had well nigh vanished. A mere calculation of numbers, however, will not convey an adequate notion of the danger in which it was now placed, and of the difference between the energy and skill displayed conspicuously by the German leaders, and the false strategy of the French commanders. A glance at the map will show that the corps which, from Thionville to the north of Strasburg, formed the advanced line of the French army, were not only scattered on a wide front and feebly connected, if at all, but were thrown too far beyond their supports at Metz, and were thus liable to be isolated, and beaten in detail by a daring enemy. This was especially the case with the corps of Frossard, De Failly, and M'Mahon, which, separated from each other and from the bodies in the rear, were in a position somewhat similar to that of the French before the First Napoleon succeeded in the operations of Landshut and Ratisbon. On the other hand, the corps of the Germans collected upon a narrow front from within Saarlouis to Weissenbourg, with their supports close at hand from Neuenkirchen, to Homburg, Kaizerlautern, Neustadt, and Landau, and, holding three railways and numerous roads, were already in a position to throw a preponderating force on the French line at almost any point of attack; and, having driven it in to roll into France an overwhelming tide of invasion. In fact, as regards the French front, they were in possession of the chord of the arc, from Thionville to Bitsche and Strasburg, with easier means of concentration, and they had the power of seconding a vigourous advance by an offensive movement of crushing strength. The combinations which produced these results reflect the highest credit on the German commanders and on the martial arrays they led; they show skill, forethought, energy, and boldness; and they were conducted with that secrecy and swiftness invaluable in military operations. Already the cloud of war which overhung the Saar threatened the forces of France with serious disaster. How it burst must be the subject of another article.

## THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

*(From the Times, October 26.)*

THE attempt to obtain an Armistice has not yet been broken off, and the sanguine may still indulge the hope that Diplomacy will be successful in bringing about Peace. An exact statement of what has been done will, however, show how little can be deduced from the fact that the negotiation is still in progress. The proposition of an Armistice was made simultaneously by Lord Lyons at Tours and by Lord Augustus Loftus at Berlin, but neither the Delegation at Tours nor the Baron von Thile at Berlin could accept it, except *ad referendum*. Their powers being strictly subordinate, they could neither assent to the proposition nor reject it. The Delegation undertook to send it on to Paris if a safe conduct were given to an envoy, and M. Thiers has accepted the mission to the Government of Defence. The Baron von Thile has communicated it to Versailles. At this stage the matter now rests. The reply of Count Bismark will, no doubt, express his readiness to agree to an armistice provided France is ready to consent in principle to a cession of territory, and assuming the conditions of the armistice to be settled to his satisfaction. When M. Thiers returns from Paris he will be asked, in the first place, whether the Government of Defence have come to the conclusion that territory shall be ceded. If he is able to say that they are willing to assent to this stipulation, Count Bismark will be ready to admit M. Thiers to an interview. If the veteran emissary cannot report this spirit of submission, the Chancellor will refuse to enter upon any discussion whatever upon the subject. It would seem that in no case—and in this respect the earlier information on the subject must be corrected—will the Count and M. Thiers meet until the latter has ascertained the temper and resolution of the Government of Defence.

We believe the Government of Defence will as flatly refuse to consent in principle to a cession of territory as Count Bismark will refuse to enter upon negotiations for an armistice unless this stipulation be admitted. The Government of Defence may be under the grossest delusion as to their powers of resistance in adhering to their resolution. They may misapprehend the sentiment of honour which is involved in it. They may be betrayed by a false patriotism into inflicting terrible injury on their country which might be avoided were they wise and prudent. But the principle of conduct they follow is precise and unwavering. The people of Alsace, they say, are as passionately Frenchmen as the people of the Gironde, of Normandy, or of the Isle de France itself. To surrender Alsace to Germany would do violence to the feelings of its inhabitants, and the rest of France could not abandon them until it had itself felt humiliation as keen and bitter. Alsace may be torn from France, but no Government could suggest that Frenchmen should buy immunity for themselves by abandoning their countrymen to their fate. This may appear Quixotic, but it is the governing principle of those who lead the people, and there is no chance of its being superseded by other considerations so long as Paris remains untaken. We publish a letter to-day from M. Guizot which is as thorough in the assertion of this principle as the Circulars of M. Jules Favre. The resolution of Germany to insist upon the coveted provinces is at least as stubborn, and when two incompatible principles are thus opposed it is impossible that belligerents can come together and agree to a cessation of war. To try to persuade ourselves to the contrary is to nurse a delusion. The suggestion of an armistice cannot arrest the progress of the siege of Paris, which must soon pass from an investment to an active attack, culminating in a bombardment.

Count Bismark does not deceive himself by supposing that he can obtain from the Government of Defence the terms he demands without first reducing Paris. He knows the force of that popular sentiment with which he has to deal. He goes to his goal like the cannon-ball described in "Wallenstein," "shattering that it may reach, and shattering what it reaches," looking steadily to the end. The reduction of Paris is, however, an affair of some weeks at an inclement season, and there is a growing apprehension that, even if Paris be taken, the rest of France will remain unreconciled to submission. Our special correspondent, writing from Frankfort, confirms, moreover, intelligence received from other quarters, that "from one end of Germany to the other a cry of discontent is arising" at the unexpected and trying prolongation of the war. These facts seem to explain the extraordinary negotiations attempted with Marshal Bazaine. It has always been said that Marshal Bazaine continued to hold Metz as an officer of the Empire, without recognising the Revolution, which has been accepted by France. Marshal Bazaine has accordingly, as our Berlin Correspondent telegraphs, negotiated with Germany independently of, and even in opposition to, the Republican Government. It may be remembered that it was declared immediately after the capitulation of Sedan that Germany would recognise any Government which would accede to her terms. The Chancellor has never formally abandoned this position. Hence a wonderful scheme has been devised. Let the Empress return to Versailles, or some part of France in possession of the German armies, and, in the assumed discharge of her functions as Regent, sign a Treaty of Peace ceding Alsace and Lorraine simultaneously with the surrender of Metz by Bazaine. The Germans, having taken Strasburg and Metz, and obtained a nominal cession of Alsace and Lorraine, might then proceed to tighten their hold on the Provinces, while Marshal Bazaine and his forces, under parole not to fight against Germany, would pass over to the Empress and assist in re-establishing the Empire, all that portion of the country occupied by German forces being delivered to them, and some limited assistance perhaps promised to the reduction of the rest. Nothing could be neater than this scheme on paper. The experience of Marshal Bazaine in assisting Maximilian in Mexico would be directly useful in teaching him how to re-establish the Empire in France. There were, however, difficulties in the way of the project. The assumption of Constitutional legality involved in asking for a Treaty from the Empress Regent would be a mere mockery, but that was of no importance. Had the scheme prospered, it would have amounted to a restoration of the Empire by the German armies on condition that the Empire ceded three Departments to Germany. Two circumstances were fatal to the success of the plan. The army at Metz was willing enough to fight under the Marshal against Germany without caring what *régime* he professed to serve—the Constitution of France could be discussed and settled after the enemy was driven out—but it was by no means willing to fight against Frenchmen for the restoration of the Empire. Nor could the co-operation of the Empress be secured. It would have been degrading to accept a Throne under such circumstances, and it would not, after all, have been regained. The hope that France will ever again take back the Napoleon dynasty is slender indeed, but Prussian patronage would have utterly destroyed it. The plan was as clear as a problem of chess, only it forgot that men, and not pawns, were to be moved about at the fancy of the player.

This remarkable scheme, which, revealed in parts, seems now as a whole to be tolerably well ascertained, is practically important only as showing how clearly Count Bismark sees the growing difficulties of the contest. The military obstacles are considerable; winter is a grievous drawback, disease is active; but the worst part of the prospect consists in the danger of having to fight with a Jacqueric throughout France. Metz may fall immediately, and Paris in the course of next month; but while the enemy is everywhere beaten when met in force, bands of enemies lie in wait in all directions to seize upon chance opportunities of surprise. The German plan probably is to fall back on Alsace and Lorraine after reducing Paris, but the Chancellor would like to avoid the risk of having to fight France in detail, and is ready to use strange methods of averting these dangers. The question which Neutral Powers might with advantage consider is whether, in the consciousness of difficulty thus revealed, they can discern any means of approaching Germany with practical proposals of Peace.

## GOOD DIGESTIONS AND BAD HEARTS.

*(From the Saturday Review.)*

A STATESMAN, especially in England, is a man who has to keep utterly unseasonable hours, and who till lately was strongly tempted to over-eat and over-drink himself systematically. A gentleman who supported himself under the excitement of Parliamentary debates and Ministerial intrigues by consuming large quantities of thick stupefying port wine, was obviously not preparing for himself a happy old age. Dr. Johnson managed to fight against his constitutional melancholy, and to preserve a tolerable degree of equanimity, because he took to water drinking. But if the majority of the leading men of that time grew crabbed and peevish, and generally ended with a strong impression that the world was going to the bad, they owed much of their misery to their convivial habits. They took amazing liberties with their digestions, and suffered accordingly. If, at the present time, we have become more generally temperate, we try ourselves far more in other ways. To sit steadily through the debates in the House of Commons is a very considerable trial for a man who has other business; and we shall be fortunate if we do not pay for it in the shattered nerves and ruined tempers of our chief Ministers. If home politics should become bitter, and our behaviour to Foreign nations snappish and undignified, it would be only a natural result of neglecting the digestive apparatus of our rulers. In short, it seems pretty plain that the truth which is notorious in the case of eminent lawyers may be applied with equal confidence to politicians and other men in active life—namely, that a strong stomach is an essential condition of success; and not only of success, but of their preserving some of the most essential virtues of public life. For it is not merely that many great men have been unfortunate at the end of their lives, but that they have lost their temper as well as their causes. We have not yet come to selecting high officials by competitive examination; but whenever we do, it is to be hoped that a large number of marks will be assigned to those who show, by some practical test, their powers of rivalling the ostrich.

At the same time, it may be doubted whether there are not other departments of life in which sound health is a very doubtful recommendation. Mr. Galton has lately remarked, that in his biographical researches he was surprised by the generally low standard of health of eminent divines. A certain weakness of constitution appears to be favourable to the development of some kinds of religious sentiment. The remark need not be understood in a sense at all derogatory to the real excellence of character of such men. Baxter, who was all his life tormented by a hideous complication of diseases, reckons this circumstance amongst his qualifications for the ministry. He says, in a touching passage, that it enabled him to speak more powerfully to dying men. Standing in the pulpit with the constant consciousness that his own life was in the highest degree uncertain, he was enabled to speak as one who had come with direct authority from another world. The greater name of Pascal might supply a more forcible illustration. An odd contrast may be quoted from Mr. Mill's remarks upon Bentham. He reckons it as one of the disadvantages of that philosopher, that from his childhood to his old age he never had a day's serious illness. His unbroken health helped to incapacitate him from sympathy with his fellows, and weakened his powers of insight into other minds. The remark may suggest that a certain degree of functional derangement is not so unmitigated an evil as we are apt to consider it. It would indeed be a difficult task to define the limit within which so equivocal an advantage is really desirable. A slight touch of liver complaint, a liability to disease of the lungs, or a constitutional tendency to disease of the heart, may perhaps lend a certain charm to the character. It may tone down the exuberant spirits which are apt to disgust us in perfectly healthy men. There are other diseases which can scarcely be reckoned as aids to spiritual health. No man, we may say with some confidence, was ever improved by a tendency to toothache. The ordinary result of the complaint is to make the sufferer regard the world as an ingeniously devised apparatus of torture. In its acuter paroxysms the whole moral nature seems to be inverted, and a gloomy satisfaction in any calamity which happens to one's fellow-creatures is the only sentiment which relieves an exclusive and absorbed selfishness. It is, indeed, only the finer natures which, as a general rule, are benefited by sickness of any kind. It is said, with great apparent probability, that Calvinism has been weakened by nothing more than the spread of effective systems of drainage. Ague and fever produce, that is, in the ordinary mind, a certain congeniality to the doctrine which asserts the everlasting misery of the immense majority of mankind. A thoroughly healthy population may have a certain stolid self-complacency which is injurious to the highest kind of moral development; but, as a rule, there can be little doubt that sanitary regulations are as beneficial to the moral as to the physical standard of health. The benefits derivable from a deranged digestion, or shattered nerves, come only to those exceptional natures whose sympathies with their neighbour are strengthened, whilst their intellects are sufficiently powerful to resist the distorting influence of a gloomy temper.

It is impossible, then, to lay down any definite rule. There are undoubtedly stolid self-satisfied persons whom we long to afflict with a few twinges of gout, or a sharp fit of fever, just to upset their too unmovable equanimity. There is perhaps a greater number whose misanthropical tendencies are really nothing more than the natural relief from the feelings produced by a disordered body. As in most cases, the popular commonplaces are constructed by looking at half the question and drawing universal inferences. The only thing that can be said in a general way is the obvious conclusion that, the more active the life a man leads, the more likely he is to acquire a good digestion. Nobody can stand the buffetings and disappointments of a career of conflict if his stomach is in alliance with his enemies. It is essential for a politician that he should be able to sleep soundly every night, in spite of the most cruel misrepresentations, or at moments of the most exciting suspense. Great generals and great statesmen have generally the power of going to sleep at a moment's notice. If even the short intervals of repose are to be spent upon the rack, no human constitution will stand it. On the other hand, a sedentary recluse is probably often the better for a certain degree of distressing disease. Unless his illness is of a character which encourages him to make an employment out of his own ailments, and thus to relapse into valetudinarian self-indulgence, it may probably act as a useful spur. He is in danger of sleeping too much rather than too little, and forgetting that there is a world outside his place of retirement.

## ITALY AND THE POPE.

THE Italian Government has addressed the following circular to its diplomatic agents, with regard to the occupation of the Roman States:—

"Florence, October 18.

"Sir,—The inhabitants of the Roman Provinces having acquired the liberty of giving solemn expression to their will have declared, almost unanimously, in favour of the annexation of Rome and its territory to the Constitutional Monarchy of Victor Emmanuel II. and his descendants.

"This vote, completed with all the safeguards of sincerity and publicity, is the last consecration of Italian unity. It is in the midst of the manifestations of joy of the whole nation that the King has accepted the *plébiscite* of the Romans, and that he has been able to declare that the work commenced by his illustrious father, and continued by himself with so much perseverance and glory, is at last accomplished.

"For the first time in the course of many centuries the Italians again find in Rome the traditional centre of their nationality. Rome henceforth is united to Italy by the national right which, expressed at first by the Parliament, has found in the vote of the Romans its final sanction. This is a great fact, of which the consequences we were the first to recognise extend far beyond the frontiers of the peninsula, and will contribute efficaciously to the progress of the Catholic population.

"In going to Rome Italy encounters one of the greatest questions of modern times. It is to reconcile the national and religious sentiment, while protecting the independence and the spiritual authority of the Holy See in the midst of the freedom inherent in modern society.

"Thus you will have seen by the reply of the King to the Roman deputation that Italy feels all the grandeur and responsibility which she assumes in declaring that the Temporal Power of the Holy Father has ceased to exist. We accept this responsibility with courage, for we are sure to bring to the solution of the problem an impartial spirit, filled with the most sincere respect for the religious sentiments of the Catholic population.

"To apply the idea of right in its widest and highest acceptation to the relations of the Church to the State is the task which Italy has undertaken.

"The Temporal Power of the Holy See was the last relic of the institutions of the Middle Ages. At a period in which the ideas of sovereignty and property were not clearly separated, in which moral force had no efficacious sanction in public opinion, the confusion of the two powers might not have been without utility. But in our times it is not necessary to possess a territory and to have subjects to exercise a great moral authority. A political sovereignty which rests not on the consent of the populations and cannot be transformed according to social exigencies can no longer exist. Compulsion as to matters of faith rejected by all modern States found in the Temporal Power its last asylum. Henceforth every appeal to the secular sword will be suppressed at Rome, and the Church will profit in its turn by freedom. Freed from the embarrassments and the transitory necessities of politics the religious authority will find in the respectful adhesion of the consciences of men its true sovereignty.

"Our first duty, therefore, in making Rome the capital of Italy is to declare that the Catholic world will not be menaced in its beliefs by the effect of the completion of our unity. To begin with, the high position which belongs personally to the Holy Father will not be at all trenched upon. His character of Sovereign, his pre-eminence over the other Catholic Princes, the immunities and civil list which appertain to him in that capacity will be amply guaranteed to him. His palaces and residences will have the privilege of being extra-territorial. The exercise of his high spiritual mission will be secured to him by a double kind of guarantee, by free and uninterrupted communication with the faithful, by the Nuncios whom he will continue to accredit to the Powers, by the representatives which the Powers will continue to send to him—in short, and above all, by the separation of Church and State which Italy has already proclaimed, and which the King's Government proposes to apply to his territory as soon as Parliament has sanctioned the projects of the advisers of the Crown. In order to reassure the faithful as to our intentions and convince them that it would be impossible for us to exercise a pressure on the decisions of the Holy See, and to try and make religion a political instrument, nothing seems to us more efficacious than the entire liberty which we accord to the Church in our territory. We do not disguise from ourselves that at first civil society would have to surmount many obstacles and difficulties. But we have faith in liberty; it will moderate and prevent all excesses, it will be a sufficient corrective against fanaticism. The only power which we desire to invoke at Rome, whose traditions are so imposing, is the power of right; that the religious sentiment may assume a new impulse in a society where none of the guarantees of political liberty are wanting is for us a subject not of fear, but of satisfaction; for religion and liberty are the two most powerful elements in social amelioration.

"We entertain a firm hope that the moment will come when the Holy Father will appreciate the immense advantages of the liberty which we offer to the Church, and when he will cease to regret a power, all the advantages of which remain to him, while he only loses its embarrassments and dangerous responsibility. Meanwhile, you can, Sir, assure the Government to which you are accredited that the Holy Father, who had the good idea of not removing from the Vatican, is regarded by the Royal authorities and by the population with the most respectful consideration. On the day when the Pope, yielding to the promptings of his heart, remembers that the flag

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which now floats over Rome is that which he blessed in the first days of his Pontificate amid the enthusiastic acclamations of Europe; on the day when conciliation between Church and State is proclaimed at the Vatican, the Catholic world will admit that Italy has not made a sterile work of demolition by going to Rome, and that the principle of authority will be replaced in the Eternal City on the wide and solid basis of civil and religious liberty.

"VISCONTI VENOSTA."

THE OLD NEWSPAPER STAMP.—The old newspaper stamp, abolished on Friday, September 30, had an existence of 158 years. In the year 1712 Queen Anne sent a message to the House of Commons, complaining of the publication of seditious papers and factious rumours, by which means designing men had been able to sink credit, and the innocent had suffered. On the 12th of February in that year a committee of the whole House was appointed, to consider the best means for stopping the then existing abuse of the liberty of the Press. The evil referred to had existed in the political pamphlets of the period. A tax upon the Press was suggested as the best means of remedying the evil, and for the purpose of avoiding a storm of opposition the impost was tacked on to a bill for taxing soaps, parchment, linens, silks, calicoes, &c. The result of the tax was the discontinuance of many of the favourite paper of the period, and the amalgamation of others into one publication. The Act passed in June, 1712, came into operation in the month of August following, and continued for thirty-two years. The stamp was red, and the design consisted of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, surmounted with a crown. In the *Spectator* of June 10, 1712, Addison makes reference to this subject, and predicts great mortality among "our weekly historians." He also mentions that a facetious friend had described the said mortality as "the fall of the leaf." The witty Dean Swift, in his *Journal to Stella*, under date of August 7, speaks of Grub-street as being dead and gone. According to his report the new stamps had made sad havoc with the *Observator*, the *Flying Post*, the *Examiner*, and the *Medley*. Twelve years afterwards —namely in 1724—the House of Commons had under consideration the practices of certain printers who had evaded the operation of the Stamp Act by printing the news upon paper between the two sizes mentioned by the law and entering them as pamphlets, on which the duty to be paid was 3s. for each edition. Its deliberations culminated in a resolution to charge 1d. for every sheet of paper "on which any journal mercury, or any other newspaper whatever shall be printed, and for every half-sheet thereof the sum of one half-penny sterling." In 1701 the stamp duty upon newspapers was made 1d., or £4 1s. 8d. for 1000 sheets. The next change in the stamp duty was effected on the 28th May, 1776, when Lord North advanced the price from 1d. to 1½d. Another alteration was made on the 12th of August, 1789. On this occasion the stamp was increased from 1½d. to 2d. In 1794 the stamp went up to 2½d., and in May, 1797, to 3½d. The highest rate of the stamp was obtained in 1815, when the amount was 4d. After this date a period of decline ensued. In the reign of William IV. an Act was passed for the reduction of stamp duty upon newspapers from 4d. to 1d., and ½d. upon any supplement. This Act came into operation on the 16th of September, 1836, from which date the rise of the cheap paper era may be dated. The next improvement occurred in 1855, when the compulsory use of the stamp was abolished, save and except as a means of passing the paper through the post. During the last session we had the latest touch of Stamp Act legislation, when it was decided to determine the operation of the old Act, and to inaugurate a new order of things more in accordance with the liberal spirit of the age.—*City Press*, October 22.

ATROCITIES OF GERMANS.—Two fresh lights have been thrown on the horrible Bazeilles business, in a remarkable letter addressed by Hermann Voget to the *Frankfort Zeitung* of the 27th September, and translated in the *Times*, and in a letter certainly not less remarkable published in the *Daily News*, by one of its special correspondents, who had just been investigating the truth to the best of his power. Herr Voget admits the deliberate burning of the village, but says it was the only possible means to save the Bavarians from a fearful fire poured upon them from the windows of the houses. He describes cases of deliberate burning on both sides, and seems to think that the savagery of the French and the Bavarians was about equal, the latter being, however, only vengeance for the former. The *Daily News* correspondent's account is much more unfavourable to the Germans. He says, for instance:—"A woman of independent means, named Ducheny, was so foully abused by the soldiers—and that phrase is intended to describe the most serious outrage that can be inflicted upon woman—that she died three days afterwards. This fact was attested by the priest, who confessed the woman in her dying moments." . . . "In another house two children named Dehaye, one six months and the other eighteen months old, were pitched from the window of the house into the street by the Bavarians, then thrown back again into the house, which was set on fire, and the children burnt; but their parents escaped. A young man named Remy, thirty-two years of age, who had been confined to his bed for two years with a spinal complaint, was bayonetted and killed as he lay on his couch. In another house a man named Vanchelet, his daughter, his brother-in-law, and his father-in-law were fastened in the cellar and burnt to death."

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:
G. Wigram Allen, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. A. Allen, Esq. | Henry Prince, Esq.
S. A. Joseph, Esq. | E. Vickery, Esq.
Manager of London Branch—C. M. Smith, Esq., Cornhill-chambers.
Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required.
HENRY PHILLIPS, Acting Manager.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.
FIRE and MARINE, LIFE and GUARANTEE.
United capital.....£2,200,000.

LOCAL DIRECTORS:
George Thorne, Esq. | J. de V. Lamb, Esq.
Chief Offices for New South Wales and Queensland—New Pitt-street, Sydney.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Insurances accepted for and on behalf of this company by W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY allows INTEREST on DEPOSITS at the rate of—
6 per cent. per annum, payable in 12 months
5 ditto ditto, ditto 6 ditto
ditto ditto, ditto 3 ditto.
By order of the Directors,
C. G. D'ALBEDYHLL Manager.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO UNDERTAKERS and others.—NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 1st of January, 1871, application for orders for BURIALS in the Camperdown Cemetery are to be made at the Diocesan Registry, Elizabeth-street, between the hours of 10 and 4.
Offices—foot of [illegible]
C. ROLLESTON,
W. G. SEDGWICK,
WM. CRANE,
Agents for the Lord Bishop of Sydney.

STEAM TO NEW [illegible]
The steamsh[illegible]
will be dis[illegible]
instant, [illegible]
The [illegible]

THE UNDERSIGNED have, THIS DAY, amalgamated their respective businesses, and entered into PARTNERSHIP, trading under the style of DE LISSA and DAVIS, as Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and General Importers, carrying on business at No. 3, Barrack-street.
S. DE LISSA.
D. H. DAVIS.
Sydney, January 2, 1871.

TO IMPORTERS, MERCHANTS, WAREHOUSEMEN, DRAPERS, AND STOREKEEPERS.

Drapery and General Auction Rooms,
329, George-street, Sydney.
January 2nd, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to intimate that we have this day commenced business as Drapery and General Auctioneers, Brokers, and Commission Agents, in the premises hitherto occupied by us as Warehousemen, and respectfully solicit your support in our new undertaking.

Every care and attention will be bestowed on Merchandise entrusted to us either for Private Sale or Public Auction, and settlements rendered with punctuality and dispatch.

We trust that a long mercantile experience in Sydney will be a sufficient guarantee that in all transactions with which we may be favoured, the interests of our constituents will be faithfully studied.

Yours obediently,
WILLIAM PRICE and CO.

☞ We purpose holding our first Drapery Sales on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 10th and 11th instant.

SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The following Special DONATIONS for the Christmas Treat are thankfully acknowledged:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Smyth | £2 | 2 | 0 | Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brien | £2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Chas. Wilson | 0 | 5 | 0 | M'Vey | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Thos. Walker | 5 | 0 | 0 | Wild | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| John Fairfax | 2 | 0 | 0 | W. Eveleigh | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| H. Allen | 0 | 10 | 0 | Brun | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| A. Forsyth | 1 | 0 | 0 | Shelly, sen. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Joseph Cook | 0 | 10 | 0 | Miss Lovey | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| John Cuthbert | 1 | 1 | 0 | Vickory | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Geo. Thornton | 0 | 10 | 0 | J. Allen | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| E. Ramsay | 0 | 5 | 0 | C. Bess | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| J. C. Raymond | 0 | 10 | 0 | Mr. R. P. Richardson | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Edward Joy | 1 | 0 | 0 | T. W. Smart | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rosebury | 0 | 10 | 0 | R. G. Reading | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Harrison | 4 | 4 | 0 | | | | |

Mr. Spring—1 dozen loaves bread
Mr. Barragry—1 ditto ditto
Miss Johnson—half-dozen ditto
Messrs. Harrison and Attwood—30 lbs. nuts
Mr. A. Forsyth—new rope for swings, &c.
Captain Heselton—steamer Goolwa free of charge.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Hon. Treasurer.
J. S. HARRISON, Hon. Secretary.

SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The following subscriptions are thankfully acknowledged:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Watt | £1 | 0 | 0 | Hon. T. W. Smart | £2 | 2 | 0 |
| Dr. Douglass | 1 | 0 | 0 | Mr. J. Comrie | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. A. Dean | 3 | 0 | 0 | W. Bull | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| E. Vickery | 5 | 0 | 0 | W. L. Sheard | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| R. Austin | 2 | 0 | 0 | W. Long | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| A. Forsyth | 1 | 1 | 0 | E. Daintry | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| J. Cuthbert | 1 | 1 | 0 | J. Williams | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. J. Alger | 0 | 10 | 0 | J. E. Begg | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hunt | 0 | 5 | 0 | J. Strickland | £1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss Hunt | 0 | 2 | 6 | E. Raynes | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. W. Lamb | 1 | 1 | 0 | The Lord Bishop of Sydney | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| G. R. Harrison | 1 | 1 | 0 | Rev. Canon Allwood | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Messrs. T. and J. Skinner | 1 | 1 | 0 | Messrs. Farmer and Co. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Messrs. Saddington and Sons | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | | |

JOHN FAIRFAX, Hon. Treasurer
J. S. HARRISON, Hon. Secretary.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. D. A. CRICHTON.—Subscriptions received by the Undersigned.
HENRY FAIRFAX, Secretary. } 260,
GEORGE ANDERSON, Treasurer. } Pitt-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH, LAND AUCTIONEERS, STOCK AND STATION AGENTS, and Wool Brokers.
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on deposit of Deeds, also on Wool, and other produce for Sale or Shipment. Offices and Stores, Pitt-street and Circular Quay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
W. H. PALING REMOVED from 83, Wynyard-square, to 356, George-street, corner of Wynyard-street.

WHEREAS my husband, JOHN HAYES, did, in the month of April, 1866, desert me and his child, this is to give notice that, unless I hear from the said John Hayes within one month from this date, I intend to get married again. BRIDGET HAYES.
Parramatta, January 3, 1871.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION.
The Committee beg to express their thanks to the heads of the Establishments who have closed at 1 o'clock on Saturday, and to the public for the consistent manner in which they have supported those houses and the movement generally.
They would also ask that during the next year their efforts to extend the objects of the association may be seconded by the public decidedly refusing to shop after 1 o'clock on Saturday.
The Committee would call special attention to the following list of Establishments closing at 1 o'clock to-morrow:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Messrs. D. Jones and Co. | Mr. E. Millett |
| Farmer and Co. | H. Savage |
| Thompson and Giles | T. T. Jones |
| Hobson and Whiting | E. Beckman |
| Hardy, Brothers | J. W. Hall |
| Flavello, Brothers, and Roberts | J. Sands |
| Mac Donnell and Co. | W. H. Paling |
| Reading and Co. | R. Downing |
| Elvy and Co. | S. E. Lees |
| Gibbe, Shallard, and Co. | J. Gould |
| J. B. Holdsworth and Co. | T. R. Coates |
| F. Lassetter and Co. | G. Lane |
| W. S. Friend and Co. | John Armstrong |
| P. N. Russell and Co. | John Carr |
| A. B. Armstrong and Co. | T. O. Dadswell |
| Lane and Co. | James Vickery |
| Mitchell and Co. | M. M'Murtrie |
| Alderson and Sons | J. Brush |
| Wright, Davenport, and Co. | W. H. Simpson |
| Albion Tailoring Company | D. M'Call |
| | Mrs. E. Reading |
| | Mr. R. Lamb |
| | The Bibe Hall. |

ALFRED JENKINS, Hon. Secretary.

BOROUGH OF ALEXANDRIA.
MUNICIPAL LISTS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal List of the Borough of Alexandria for the year 1871 is now ready for inspection, and can be seen at the Council Chamber, Raglan-street, on the EVENINGS of MONDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY in the week ending January 14th, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
G. K. TARRANT, Acting Council Clerk.

NOTICE UNDER TRUST PROPERTY ACT OF 1862.
In the Will of JOHN HENRY LINDEN.
NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any debt or claim against the Estate of the late JOHN HENRY LINDEN, late of River View Cottage, Burwood, in the colony of New South Wales, Esquire, who died on the twenty-second day of July, 1870, and whose will was proved in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, on the nineteenth day of August, 1870, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims to the undersigned, on or before the eighteenth day of February A.D., 1871; at the expiration of which time the Executor will consider all creditors' claims excluded, and proceed to distribute and appropriate the Estate of the said deceased for the benefit of the parties entitled thereto under his will, having regard only to the debts or claims of which they shall then have notice.
Dated this fourteenth day of November, A.D. 1870.
FITZHARDINGE and SON, Proctors for the Executor, 117, King-street East, Sydney.

NOTICE.—JOHN CHARD begs to inform the public that he has opened a Wholesale WINE and SPIRIT STORE in Market-street West, and, from his long experience in the business, as well as from purchasing for cash, is enabled to offer a well selected stock of Wines and Spirits, Beer, &c., at the lowest market rates.
JOHN CHARD.
Sydney, 2nd January, 1871.

BOROUGH OF ST. LEONARDS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that legal proceedings will be taken forthwith for the recovery of all rates now unpaid.
By order of the Mayor,
GEORGE PILE, JUN., Council Clerk.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. FOY begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Offices to his Works, Robin Hood-lane, where all letters and orders will be received.

IF WILLIAM CLOSE does not release the FOAL left in my paddock 18 months ago, he will be SOLD in 14 days, to pay expenses.
JOHN POWELL, Little Fields, Mulgoa.

NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE.
C. KIDMAN begs to inform the citizens of Sydney and the public generally that he has taken those premises, No. 476, George-street, opposite the Markets, lately known as the George Hotel, where he intends to open his Seventh Branch Establishment in about a fortnight.

## BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—A first-class PRACTICE to be DISPOSED OF, on easy terms, in a good country district. For terms apply to SENIOR, Chemist, George-street.

SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, 227, George-street (opposite Bridge-street).
In consequence of the approaching departure for Europe of the Executrix in the estate of the late John Bell, no reasonable offer will be refused for the purchase of the stock, fixtures, and goodwill of this business, as now being carried on; or the whole can be taken at a valuation.
January 4, 1871.

## PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned have always on SALE—
ADELAIDE FLOUR, town and country brands
LAUNCESTON FLOUR
VICTORIAN FLOUR
ADELAIDE WHEAT
LAUNCESTON WHEAT
NEW ZEALAND WHEAT.
BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street North.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

FLOUR.—Hart's, Galloway and Clark's, &c., superfine Adelaide; Californian, and Bathurst fine, quarter-sacks.
C. WILSON, 61, Margaret-street.

THREE-BUSHEL SACKS on SALE.
C. WILSON, 61, Margaret-street.

SWALLOW and ARIELL'S Prize BISCUITS, O. Bencraft's Victorian Oatmeal, Melbourne moulds, Yellow, Mottled, Toilet and Soft Soap, French and Colonial Confectionery, P. Barley, Canary Seed, Tea Paper and Sugar Bags, Cheshire and N. W. Cheese, Soda Crystals.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

HAY, Corn, Cheese, Bacon, and Butter, always on hand. G. COULTER, 125, Sussex-street.

455 boxes SOAP, 21s per cwt.; Candles, 4¼d per lb.; boxes, 1s each. T. M'Ardell, Greek-st., Globe.

## BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

LIME.—Baw Baw.—Quality unequalled, weight guaranteed. Depot, Sussex and Bathurst streets.

MARBLE and Slate MANTELPIECES, from 22s 6d to £35, with register grates. Cary, Railway Bridge.

## HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

BUILDING SITES, two miles from the Post Office, for SALE. 'Bus for 3d. Price, 40s and 30s per foot. Apply Box 290, Post Office.

LAND.—Good allotments, Victoria-street, Surry Hills; easy terms. 21, Brisbane-street, South Head Road.

LAND, at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 6 acres. A lease, with a right to purchase, and money lent to do building. 133, Pitt-street.

## HORSES AND VEHICLES.

BAY HORSE, 15.3, one of the handsomest hacks in Sydney, £25. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-st.

BAY first-class Buggy and Saddle HORSE, £20; brown stylish Buggy Horse, £16. KNIGHT.

PARCEL Delivery Van, good Horse, Harness, £15; Horse, new Spring-cart, Harness, £18. S. KNIGHT.

QUIET HORSE, double-seated Buggy, and Harness, £32; good Cob, Saddle and Bridle, £8. KNIGHT.

BUGGIES and Harness of all kinds, new and second-hand; cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st.

CHEAP Saddles and Side-Saddles; also, boys' and girls' Saddles; new and second-hand. GIBSON'S.

HORSES, Dogcarts, Buggies, Waggonettes and pair, for HIRE, except Sundays. Gibson, 282, Pitt-st.

THREE First-class Draught HORSES FOR SALE; young, sound and staunch in collar; the Proprietor having no further use for them. Apply to ANDREW WADSWORTH, Contractor, Pyrmont.

SUPERIOR Brown Gelding, 5 years old; 2 Splendid Buggy and Dogcart Horse. Rides well, and goes in double harness also. Price £16. Warranted quiet and sound. Also a superior Bay (same qualifications), £18. Powerful Phaeton or Brougham Horse, £15. Pair First-class Buggy Cobs, £26. Light Newport Pagnel Cart (carries 4), with Bay Horse, and harness, only £20 the lot. Horse, 4-seated Buggy, and nearly new harness, only £28 the lot. Horse, Dogcart, and harness, £21 the lot. Horse, Sociable, and harness, £25.
GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

## STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR SALE, two first-class young COWS, newly calved. D. T., White Swan, Shepherd's Paddock.

MILCH COW, lately calved, 6 to 8 quarts, price £3. W. DEEMER, 362, George-street.

## AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Quiet Town Horse.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A very useful bay horse, subject to trial, and accustomed to the town.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Yards, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY.
Horses, broken to saddle and harness, buggies, waggons, &c., &c.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from W. H. Matthews, Esq., Rylstone, to sell by auction, at their Yards, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A very handsome saddle horse, got by Kingston out of a first-class mare.

Horses. Horses. Horses.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Hoskinson, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock sharp,
65 head of splendid heavy draught horses.
N.B.—The attention of buyers is particularly requested to this sale, as the I. O. H. brand stands unequalled in any of the colonies.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from R. M. Webb, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
130 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from H. Newcomen, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, the 9th of January, at 11 o'clock,
200 head prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

WELLS and JAMES will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, Straw, &c.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY,
At the Railway Auction Mart, 703, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, fat pigs, suckers, 60 coops poultry.
At 1 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter, best brands; eighty (80) cases cheese, including the No. 6 and other first-class brands; eggs, bacon, lard, honey, &c.
Terms, cash.

T. R. SMITH will sell by auction, at Railway,
Hay, straw, &c.
Also, at Dog and Duck Yards,
Poultry, eggs, bacon, butter, &c.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, hay, straw, &c.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck,
Terms, cash.

G. F. LOSEBY will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10, Hay, straw, &c., &c.
At the Dog and Duck Yards, at 12 o'clock,
Fat pigs, farm and dairy produce.

GOSPER and MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, Friday, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c.,
At 12 o'clock, at the Dock and Duck Yards, Prime lambs, calves, forty (40) pigs, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, &c., &c. Terms, cash.

T. R. SMITH will sell by auction, at the Dog and Duck Yard, at 12 o'clock,
Poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, bacon, pigs, &c.
Ten (10) prime calves, from W. York, Esq.
Terms, cash.

Produce Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne, 60 bags potatoes.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, suckers, poultry.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, cheese (first-class brands), bacon, eggs, honey, lard.
At 4 o'clock,
Fruit, tallow, hides, sheepskins, wool, &c.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
At Black Swan Yards, at 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, hams, poultry of every description and other farm and dairy produce.

Weekly Produce Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 6th January, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, calf-skins, &c.
And at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
200 casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY,
At 10 a.m.—Kip, sole, calf, harness, bag, &c.
10.30.—Hides.
2.15.—Tallow.
Terms, cash.

Leather.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, January 6th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Leather.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, January 6th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Leather
649 hides.
And at 2.15 p.m.,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Hides, Tallow, Leather, &c.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 6th January, at a quarter to 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, yearling, tweed
Harness and bag leather, &c., &c.
And at 12 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, &c.
☞ Also, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Drapery, Clothing, Boots, Musical Instruments, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

In the Insolvent Estate of Charles Wheeler, Butcher.

TUESDAY, 10th January, at 12 o'clock.

On the premises, Rushcutter's Bay, near the Tollgate.
By order of the Official Assignee, and with the concurrence of the Mortgagee.

The remainder of a twenty-years' Lease (about seven years to run), at a yearly rent of £10, of a first-class Butcher's Shop, Dwelling-house, Coach-house, and Stable, situated near the Rushcutter's Bay Tollgate.
Also,
Two Horses, Saddles, Butcher's Fittings, Scales, Weights, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
The above.
Terms, cash.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Sugars ex Farningham, from Mauritius, large and small mats.
The attention of the trade is directed to the sale of the above cargo of Mauritius sugars, at City Mart, THIS DAY. Sample bags now open and on view.
R. F. STUBBS and CO., Auctioneers.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.
The entire Cargo of the barque Farningham.
Just arrived, with a choice assortment of Sugars, comprising 7618 small and large Mats.
WHITE CRYSTALS
YELLOW CRYSTALS
FINEST COUNTERS.
For Positive Sale, at the City Mart,
FRIDAY, January 6th,
Under instructions from Messrs. M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.
Sample Bags landed, and on view at the Rooms.
The Auctioneers invite the attention of the Trade to the excellent assortment of fine Grocery Sugars comprising this cargo.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, January 6th, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of sugars, just arrived ex Farningham, comprising 7618 mats, (portion small pockets.)
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Schooner Maid of Riverton.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, January 6th, at 11 o'clock,
The wreck of the schooner Maid of Riverton, lost in Jervis Bay.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, cash.

SALVAGE GOODS.
Now landing at Roddam's Wharf, Erskine-street.

On account of those concerned.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Roddam's Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, January 6th, at 3 o'clock,
Boats, masts, spars
Winch, anchor and chain
Compasses, iron work
Metal rigging, &c.
After which,
From the Walter Hood,
6 packages calicos, osnaburgs, &c.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 6th January.

On the Premises, Dynevor-terrace, Piper-street, Woollahra.

Superior Furniture and Effects
comprising
Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte
Loo and Dining Tables
Cottage Sideboard
Couches, Cane Seat Chairs
Brussels Carpets, Fenders and Irons
Ornaments, Engravings, &c.
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Horsehair Mattresses, &c.
Washstands and Furniture
Cooking Stove
Kitchen Utensils
And a variety of useful Household Requisites.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Howlett to sell by auction (in consequence of his departure from the colony), at his residence, No. 1, Dynevor-terrace, Piper-street, Woollahra, THIS DAY, 6th January, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture, pianoforte, and effects.
Terms, cash.

Fine Contract Matting.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
200 rolls fine contract matting, assorted, white and checked, in 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4.
Terms at sale.

42 Packages of new Drapery, Clothing, Hats and Caps, &c.
Now landing ex Abergeldie and Harlaw.
Day of Sale, THIS DAY, 6th January, 1871.
Commencing each day punctually at 11 a.m.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,
A fine assortment of seasonable goods now coming to hand.
Consisting of
Grey sheetings and domestics
White sheetings and longcloths
Linen sheetings, damask cloths
Napkins and diapers
Rough and dressed hollands
Prints and ginghams
Flannels—imitation Welsh and anti-rheumatic
Muslin curtains and worked muslins
Pale and spot books
Printed muslins
Women's and children's hosiery
Men's brown and white half-hose
Hearth rugs and velvet pile mats
Fancy dress materials, in great variety
Cambric, silk and cotton pockets
Hats and caps, a large assortment
Ladies' and children's straw hats
Gents' super clothing, in suits and garments
Boys' and youths' ditto
Longcloth and regatta shirts, B. and C.
Mole trousers, assorted qualities
Boys', youths', and men's ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Maid of Judah from London.
Damaged by sea water.

Linen Drapers.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
200 over PO & CO in diamond over 1000,—
1 case 28 pieces 4-4 diapers, assorted qualities.
Terms, cash.

Gents' Leghorn Hats
Gents' Felt Hats.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of gentlemen's hats, viz.:—
Oxford leghorn
Felt alpines
Ditto Canadian
Ditto Oxford
Ditto Brighton
Fine French felts
Gents' superfine cloth caps
Boys' ditto ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

IMPERATIVE SALE
of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTES ENGRAVINGS, GLASS, and CHINA
ELECTROPLATED WARE, DRAWING-ROOM and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDROOM FURNITURE, KITCHEN UTENSILS,
and
BOOKS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell the above by auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,
IMPERATIVE SALE
of the whole of the furniture of a 7-roomed house, removed from the Glebe,
briefly described as consisting of
Cut and engraved wines
Cut tumblers
Ditto pint and quart decanters, salts, &c.
Ivory-handled table cutlery
Electroplated ware
Dinner, breakfast, and tea sets
Handsome kerosene lamps
Handsome china and frosted glass dessert services
Choice engravings
Parian and alabaster figures
Spanish mahogany dining-room suite, covered in roan morocco
Ditto ditto sideboard, plate-glass back
Black marble dining-room clock
Tapestry carpet and rug
Fender and fireirons
Highly finished dining-room table
Cornice poles and green damask curtains
Handsome drawing-room suite, crimson damask
Brilliant-toned cottage pianoforte, by Erard, with patent check action and all other recent improvements
Music stool to match
Oil paintings, marine views, and landscapes
Walnut shaped work table
Ditto canterbury whatnot
Gilt pier-glass, 60 x 40
Drawing room ornaments, &c.
Bronze hat and umbrella stand, marble top
Mahogany hall table and chairs
Circular dumb waiter, &c.
Iron 4-post tubular bedsteads
Hair mattresses, palliasses
Blankets, counterpanes, and sheets
Marble slab washstands and toilet sets
Camphorwood chests drawers
Double-winged wardrobe
Commode chairs.
KITCHEN.
Culinary utensils, boilers
Holloware, tinware, and the usual lots.
Terms, cash.

N.B.—The whole of the white blinds and venetians lately used in the dwelling will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, 11th January, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of Captain Norrie, Gibraltar, Blue's Point.

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, consisting of
Heavily Cut Glass
Painted China
Proof Engravings
VALUABLE Oil Paintings
Japanese and Indian Curiosities
MASSIVE Dining-room Furniture
Brussels Carpet and Rugs
MAGNIFICENTLY CARVED Indian Rosewood Drawing-room Suite, consisting of
2 easy chairs, 6 chairs, loo table
marble-top side table, and music chair
cost 200 guineas
SWEET-TONED Cottage Pianoforte, by Chappell
Pier Glass, 60 x 40
Lace Curtains and Cornice Poles
Bedsteads and Bedding
Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c., &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Captain Norrie (in consequence of his departure for England) to sell by auction, at his residence, Gibraltar, Blue's Point, on WEDNESDAY, 11th January, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Steamers leave Dawes Point and land passengers close to the grounds every half-hour.

The above will be on VIEW MONDAY and TUESDAY.

Preliminary Notice.

On WEDNESDAY, 11th January, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Large Unreserved Sale by Auction
of
76 PACKAGES IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, PLATEDWARE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, JEWELLERY, &c., &c.
Just landed ex Parramatta.

To Ironmongers, Silversmiths, Sugical Instrument Makers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 11th January, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Parramatta,
75 packages merchandise.
Terms at sale.
☞ Particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

ABSOLUTE SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

CUMBERLAND-STREET.

SUBSTANTIAL DWELLING-HOUSE, on the east side, between Cribb's-lane and Argyle-street, known as the old
ROCK OF CASHEL INN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 6th January, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having a frontage of 21 feet to Cumberland-street, with a depth of about 50 feet, on which are those extensive premises, principally built of stone, formerly known as the ROCK OF CASHEL INN, containing 5 rooms, attic, and kitchen, with cellar in basement,—the whole now let at a low rent of £52 per annum.
☞ This is a well-known freehold, in a good position in this main thoroughfare. The mortgagee's instructions are positively to effect a sale.
Particulars of title can be obtained on application to Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Solicitors, Pitt-street North.
Terms at sale.

CROWN ROAD, MILLER'S POINT.

NEAT COTTAGE RESIDENCE, between the premises of Mrs. RICE and the STONE COTTAGE belonging to Mr. TALBOT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, 6th January,
at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of LAND having 25 FEET FRONTAGE to CROWN ROAD, with a depth of about 90 feet, on which is a

## FUNERALS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY. —The Officers and Members of the above-named Society are requested to attend the funeral of our late departed brother, JAMES ORR; to move from his late residence, Denison-street, Kingston, at quarter to 3 o'clock THIS DAY.

By order of the N.G.,
J. MORROW, Secretary.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JAMES ORR are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Denison-street, Kingston, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, George-street, op. Christ Church, S. H. R., near Crown-street; and Sussex-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN PRITCHARD SMITH are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, George; to move from the corner of Buckland and Pitt streets, Waterloo, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, op. Christ Church, S. H. R., nr. Crown-st.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased Mr. RICHARD CABLE are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, No. 60, Hunter-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

THE FUNERAL of the late Mr. JOHN SIMPSON will move from his late residence, Abercrombie-street, Redfern, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, to the Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 737, George-street, opposite Christ Church; 113, South Head Road; and Sussex-st.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Public Works, Sydney,
3rd January, 1871.

TORPEDO CASES.

TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, for the construction of 100 TORPEDO CASES. Plan and specification can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Phillip-street.

Tenders may state price for any number from 20 to 100.

JAMES BYRNES.

70-2 Office of Government Asylums, Sydney, Hyde Park, 4th January, 1871.

CONTRACTORS and others are reminded that CLAIMS against the Government Asylums at Liverpool, Parramatta, or Hyde Park, Sydney, for supplies or services up to the 31st December, 1870, must be presented for payment at the above office on or before the 16th February, 1871, to insure their settlement.

FREDERIC KING, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after the 1st day of January, 1871, the duties authorised by law will be levied on all goods imported into Queensland overland.

ROBERT RAMSAY,
Colonial Treasurer.

Treasury, Brisbane, 30th November, 1870.

## AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

The GREAT BURLESQUE
and
PANTOMIME
HARLEQUIN AND THE THREE BEARS,
EVERY EVENING.
New locals, new songs, new dances.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
Million Prices.
Dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit, 1s; gallery, 6d.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

The GREATEST PANTOMIME ever produced in Sydney.
GORGEOUS SCENERY!
WONDERFUL MACHINERY!
MAGNIFICENT DRESSES!
ELABORATE PROPERTIES!
ASTOUNDING TRICKS AND LOTS OF FUN!
NEW LOCALS
NEW SONGS
NEW BREAKDOWNS
NEW QUARTETTES, &c.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY.

A Good Old Merry Christmas Pantomime, entitled
BABES IN THE WOOD,
or HARLEQUIN ROBIN HOOD

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

25,000 people have already witnessed this grand Pantomime.

Written by Gilbert A'Beckett, Esq.; produced under the superintendence of
Mr. JAMES BARTLETT.

PROGRAMME OF SCENERY.
Scene 1—REGIONS OF THE BLACK DIAMOND.
Scene 2—BOWER OF BRILLIANTINA and BRILLIANT GROTTO on the LAKES OF GEMS. —Turning.
Scene 3—ROOM IN THE BARON'S CASTLE—Clint. TRANSFORMATION SCENE.—TORNING.
Scene 9.—ARTIST'S STUDIO.
LETTER TO THE SYDNEY PUBLIC.
GRAND LAST LONDON SCENE.
FROM BEVERLY'S MODEL, PAINTED BY HENNINGS AND TORNING.

N.B.—During the Last Scene patrons are requested to keep their seats, as it has TWELVE CHANGES.

The performances will commence at 8 p.m., with a favourite Comedy; characters by the Company.

The performance will terminate with the GRAND LAST SCENE at 11 sharp, to enable patrons to leave by the 11.30 train.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE GORGEOUS PANTOMIME.

SATURDAY, January 7th.

For residents in the suburbs and children, performance commences at half-past 2, and over at half-past 4, in time for the early train. Children half-price to all parts.

Box Office now open.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF HELLER'S WONDERS.

FAREWELL NIGHTS
of
Mr. ROBERT HELLER,
and his accomplished sister,
HAYDEE,
previous to their final departure from the colony.

THIS EVENING, Friday,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE GOBLIN DRUM CORPS.
ILLUSTRATION OF THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE PRESENT WONDERS AND MUSIC.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
WHAT IS IT?
New Illustration of
SECOND SIGHT,
by
Miss HAYDEE.

Million prices—3s, 2s, 1s.
Seats can be secured at Elvy and Co.'s.

☞ A MID-DAY ENTERTAINMENT, on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

ROBERT HELLER,
ILLUMINATED MID-DAY ENTERTAINMENT,
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 7.

Doors open at 2 o'clock. To commence at 2.30.
Million prices. Children half-price.
Seats can be secured at Elvy's.

THE LATE MISS IRONSIDE'S PAINTINGS AND STUDIES.

Exhibited daily from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.
236, Pitt-street, near King-street,
Admission, One Shilling.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION 222, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s—Professor PAYTON, is engaged. Fancy Glass Blowing, Glass Spinning, and Glass Twisting, during the day and evening. Ladies presented with a specimen of colonial spun glass FREE. Admission, as usual, 1s; children, half-price.

WARWICK v. REDFERN (Domain).—Gregory, Gregory, Hewitt, Bannerman, Newcombe, Kellick, Fairweather, Tooher, Oatley, Park, Iceton, Clark. The above to attend at 2 p.m. sharp, on Saturday, 7th instant.

VICTORIA C. C. 1ST ELEVEN v. NEWTOWN 1ST, at Newtown.—Meet at Mr. M'MAHON'S, 1.15 TO-MORROW.—Abbott, Allen, Curtis, Fleming, G. Fisher, Hoskings, Hinchy, Harris, Oatley, Rigg, Robinson; A. Fisher, 12th. General MEETING next TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m., in the Club Room, George-street, Redfern. W. RIGG, Hon. Secretary.

NEWTOWN C. C. 1ST V. 1ST VICTORIAS.—Newtown Ground.—S. Jones, Day, Vivian, Furlong, Corp, Blakeney, Smidmore, Hanigan, Rogers, Crane, jun., M'Kern, Emergencies; Dawes, Lucas, F. M'Kern, hon. sec.

MASONIC HALL, TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the FRANCO-PRUSSIAN PANORAMA OF THE WAR. Scenes from all the Great Battles of this terrible struggle between these two leading Powers of Europe.

Doors open at 7.30; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

A GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES, to the value of SIXTY POUNDS, consisting of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c., will be distributed among the audience on SATURDAY NIGHT next.

The Prizes are now on view in the WAXWORKS Window, Pitt-street.

Dress chairs, 3s.; body of hall, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

GALE'S BALLOON ASCENT, SATURDAY, 7th January.

SPORTS. SPORTS. SPORTS.—VICTORIA PARK. VICTORIA PARK.

SPORTS. VICTORIA PARK.—By special request. FLAT RACE, 300 yards, Handicap.

GALE'S SPORTS, Victoria Park.—Entrances close this evening, at 9 o'clock, Weller's, Horse and Jockey, Hunter-street.

N.B.—The 300-yard Additional Race.

NOTICE.—To the Members of the Sydney Volunteer FIRE COMPANY, No. 2.—Tickets can be obtained for their friends on application to the Secretary, for their Annual Picnic at Botany, next WEDNESDAY, 11th January, 1871.

WILLIAM H. WYATT, Superintendent.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION of Cakes POSTPONED until 9th January from the 6th. Thomas Cripps.

GRAND Distribution of Twelfth Cakes on MONDAY EVENING, 9th, at Cripps's, opposite Cathedral.

GRAND Distribution of richly-ornamented CAKES at CRIPPS', George-street, opposite Cathedral.

## PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CANTERBURY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the polling will take place on FRIDAY, the 6th day of January, 1871, at the following places:—

Canterbury, Post-office
Ashfield, Hustings
Burwood, House opposite Neich's
Petersham, Clark's Cottage, opposite Balmain Road
Waverley, Council Chambers
Randwick, Council Chambers
Botany Cross Roads, Cottage near Halfway House
Gannon's Forest, Blue Post
Cook's River Dam, House near Mr. Gannon's
Alexandria, Council Chambers
Sydney, Town Hall
St. Peter's, Cook's River, House next St. Peter's Hotel
Five Dock, Post-office, Parramatta Road
Rocky Point Road, House next Racecourse
South Head, House next Pier Hotel
Marrickville, Council Chambers

The polling will commence at 8 o'clock a.m., and close at 4 o'clock p.m.

WILLIAM DRYNAN,
Returning-officer Electoral District of Canterbury.
Ashfield, 17th December, 1870.

CANTERBURY ELECTION.

The Returning-officer will declare the state of the poll at the hustings, Ashfield, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 6 o'clock, or as soon after as the returns may arrive.

(Signed) WILLIAM DRYNAN,
Returning-officer.

ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY.

REMEMBER!—"THAT WHATSOEVER YOU SOW, YOU WILL ALSO REAP."

This is as true of the ballot-box as of a garden. If you sow the seeds of docks you will reap docks, and if you vote for shallow candidates you will reap shallow legislators. We live in perilous times, and good members were never more required than they are now. Our finances are embarrassed—our harbour is insecure, and we know not how soon England may be at war, and her enemies become our enemies, and our ports and towns as liable to be attacked as any in the United Kingdom. Although we have never yet been exposed to war, we are not free from WAR TAXES, and such has been, and still is, the reckless extravagance and waste, on our public works, that almost all our food, clothing, bills, bonds, contracts, and business transactions of every nature and kind whatsoever, as well as our incomes, whilst we live, and all our property, when we die, are either taxed, or an attempt has been made to tax them.

One of the candidates for your suffrages, Mr. W. Henson, may be a worthy man, and even a model son of temperance, but I respectfully submit, that he is not the man for Canterbury, and certainly not at this crisis. He was scarcely known out of his little village before the last election, and certainly the more we know of him the less we like him. If his speech at the nomination be a specimen of what we may expect from him in Parliament, the sooner we shelve him the better. But is it not astounding that one of the Sons of Temperance should have had recourse to Mr. W. Hanson as his seconder?

Mr. Henson tells the electors, in his reported speech, that he is INDEPENDENT. This is an enviable position for any man to be placed in; and we may congratulate Mr. Henson on his being so much more highly favoured than many of his fellow-colonists; but is this a reason why we should choose him as our representative in Parliament?

Mr. Henson has not told us how he became independent—by his own industry, thrift, inheritance, or by marriage? But this, as well as the amount of his wealth, is just as important for the electors to know, as for them not to know! It is, however, important for us to know that our member may be thoroughly depended upon to serve us ABLY, ENERGETICALLY, and FAITHFULLY; and we need not trouble ourselves whether he be a rich or a poor man. One of the very best members that ever sat in the House of Commons was a poor man—Andrew Marvel—the member for Hull, whose expenses and a small salary were paid by his constituents.

With the sole exception of being, as he says, "INDEPENDENT," I cannot discover a single qualification that Mr. Henson possesses, to justify his presumption in offering himself as a candidate to represent the large, wealthy, and influential district of Canterbury in Parliament. Is it possible that he himself can be so conceited as to think that this district, and indeed the entire colony, would be better represented by him than by our old, tried, and most useful member, Mr. Lucas? Does Mr. Henson really think that he has the ability to do more for Canterbury than Mr. Lucas has done—not only when he was a member for the district, but also subsequently?

Will Mr. Henson move for more select committees than Mr. Lucas has done to investigate, and remedy, the crying grievances that existed—such, for instance, as that on the Benevolent Asylum, where no less than 53 children had died during the previous month? Is Mr. Henson as well qualified as Mr. Lucas to originate an inquiry into the Public Works Department, which is carried on with borrowed money, and sinking us deeper and deeper into debt?

Could Mr. Henson (if he were a member) attend more frequently, or more punctually, than Mr. Lucas did, who was always one of the first in the House and the last to leave it? We are all proud of the locomotives and railway carriages manufactured in the colony, but we forget that it is Mr. Lucas we have to thank for the tenders being called for in the colony, and not imported from England, as formerly. But it would occupy too much time and space to make even a slight allusion to all the important measures which Mr. Lucas has either originated or warmly supported.

Mr. Lucas has for many years studied politics, political economy, finance, and civil engineering, and therefore he is well qualified to fill the important office of a member of Parliament, with credit to himself and advantage to the colony.

What a pity it is, that Mr. Henson has not a venerable friend to advise him, in similar terms, to the advice given by Socrates to Glauco. "HAVE A CARE, DEAR HENSON, LEST A TOO WARM DESIRE FOR HONOURS SHOULD DECEIVE YOU INTO PURSUITS THAT MAY COVER YOU WITH SHAME, BY SETTING YOUR SLENDER ABILITIES IN FULL LIGHT."

Mr. Henson tells the electors that many reports were circulated, prejudicial to Mr. Lucas, during the last election. It is not at all improbable, that Mr. Henson could have told the electors something more about these prejudicial reports, and who invented, and who caused them to be circulated. But Mr. Lucas acted wisely to treat them with silent contempt. There is, however, an insidious attempt to injure Mr. Lucas on the great question of the day, for Sydney and its suburbs—"The Water Supply." Mr. Henson (in language which may be termed HENSONIAN, from its peculiarity) says:—"If it were true or not, that Mr. Holt was taking so much interest in the election of Mr. Lucas as was alleged, there was no doubt that Mr. Holt was anxious to carry out his scheme in reference to the water supply of Sydney, or rather the making of a dam across George's River, which would open a road to Mr. Holt's vast estate on the other side."

The SUGGESTIO FALSI, thus clumsily put, may be, as it regards Mr. Lucas, briefly replied to.

Let us examine this atrocious slander, and see what foundation there is for it.

Has Mr. Lucas committed himself to any one of the many schemes that have been suggested for supplying Sydney with water? I believe that he has NOT; but of this I feel confident, that no one in the colony has given the subject more anxious and careful consideration than Mr. Lucas. It was Mr. Lucas who first suggested the Upper Nepean scheme to the Water Commission, but when he found that the great height was nearly lost in coming 63 miles to Sydney, and that the cost would be ruinous to the citizens, he abandoned it. There is not in the colony a more talented gentleman, as a civil engineer, than Mr. Bell, or one who has had more practical experience, nor one, I believe, who is more honourable, and whose calculations can be more implicitly depended upon. Mr. Bell says that to bring water 63 miles from the Upper Nepean to Sydney would cost (including the interest on the loans during the seven years the works were being constructed) about four millions. The interest on this enormous amount, at 6 per cent. per annum (the same rate the City Municipality are paying on their debentures), would amount to £240,000 per annum; and to pay this tremendous interest, the water rates, Mr. Bell says, would have to be raised from 5s to 30s per room.

Every householder in Sydney whose property was mortgaged would consequently be ruined by water rates. This scheme having been thoroughly sifted has, I believe, been finally abandoned.

With respect to the George's River, Mr. Henson ought to have known that the scheme was not originally suggested by Mr. Thomas Holt, but by Sir Thomas Mitchell; but, possibly, Mr. Henson never troubled himself about any of the numerous schemes for supplying Sydney with water until the resignation of Mr. Stephen, when it occurred to him that by suggesting some base thing that was false and unfounded, he could injure Mr. Lucas's election. The following extracts are from evidence given by Sir Thomas Mitchell, on the 12th March, 1859:—

Sir Thomas said: "Looking to this city with all the interest that it is possible for me to feel in it, I cannot but see that the weakest point in the character of this great city (for a great city it is likely to be), is the present insufficient supply of water. I have looked all round the county of Cumberland, to see whether a sufficient supply could be obtained near Sydney. Some persons have mentioned Cook's River, but I consider that insufficient. I once found that the Hawkesbury water might be brought to the head of Breakfast Creek, by a canal, or cut, to a point about four or five miles from Parramatta—there separated by a range, elevated eighty feet only above the head of Parramatta River We then had plenty of convict labour, and I took the levels, thinking of proposing a canal; but I considered that the water of the Hawkesbury would bring down a large deposit of mud, and thus damage our splendid harbour, and the plan was altogether abandoned. The basin of George's River contains 160 square miles; its highest sources are always flowing, and they are elevated 2200 feet above the level of the sea at Madden's Plains, on the range at the back of the Illawarra. Now, I should say the basin of a river extending 160 miles superficially, and having sources 2200 feet above the sea flowing generally over rocky beds not incumbered with mud, or where there could be much absorption, would form the finest supply of water in the world for such a city as Sydney."

And Sir Thomas Mitchell's testimony in favour of the George's River scheme has been most amply confirmed by some of the highest authorities in Australia, Mr. John Young, the eminent contractor for the Exhibition Building, the New Post Office, St. Mary's Cathedral, St. John's College, &c., who has also had considerable experience as an engineer, in embanking navigable rivers, constructing canals, weirs, &c., in England, said in a letter he addressed to the HERALD:—"He considered it quite practicable to construct a dam across George's River at Tom Ugly's Point or Kangaroo, at a moderate cost, and both safe and secure. A sluice could be formed (not in the dam) that would scour all the salt water out of the reservoir, above the dam, before they are completed, and as the salt is in solution it would go out with the water. He had examined the plans and sections of the Nepean scheme, and it presents to him all the features of a very costly and, after all, a doubtful one, while the George's River is not a complicated or doubtful one, and he believes would not cost more than one-third of the expense of the Nepean scheme." He adds—"The absence of mud-flats and swamps, cultivation, or dwellings of any kind, or in fact anything to contaminate the water, while the steepness of the sandstone banks and their uselessness for any purposes to trade, point it out as a great national reservoir, already made to hand, which should be taken advantage of to give an abundant supply to this and the future population."

Mr. Lennox, a veteran engineer, 82 years of age, who has executed works of considerable importance in England, this colony, and Victoria, substantiates Mr. Young's views. He says he "can see no difficulty in making a dam on the lower part of George's River, for the purpose of securing a plentiful supply of good water for the city of Sydney. Neither the floods nor the tide rise to a great height. There is no difficulty, comparable to works, that he (Mr. Lennox) has been engaged upon. If at any time the water in George's River is found insufficient, they might, he says, turn the Nepean water into George's River." With respect to the salt water, Mr. Lennox says: "A sluice (not in the dam) would scour all the salt water out of the reservoir above the dam before it is completed, and as the salt is in solution it would go out with the water." When the Liverpool dam was being constructed, he (Mr. Lennox) allowed the salt water to run off at low tides, so that before the dam was completed the water was fresh and good; but the people were afraid to use it until Dr. Hill (the Colonial Surgeon) tested it and said it was quite good. "This accounts (Mr. Lennox says) for the water being longer salt, after the dam was repaired, than it was when it was first made." And "the site of the Liverpool dam was (he says) selected more for a crossing-place than dam."

The following most important facts as regards quantity were stated by Dr. Garran at a meeting of the Royal Society:—Discharge down George's River in a dry year, 1869, 92,600 millions of gallons; ditto ditto for the first six months in 1870, 265,640 millions of gallons. Compare the above with the following:—Present consumption of Sydney, 1500 millions of gallons; present estimated maximum 2000 millions of gallons; further anticipated demand, 12,000 ditto ditto. It will be seen from the above that the quantity of water running down George's River, in the driest season, is more than sixty times the present consumption.

In conclusion, I appeal to you, fellow-electors, if the attempt made by Mr. Henson to injure Mr. Lucas was not only base and unfounded, but also disgraceful as a low, cunning, electioneering dodge? If the George's River is the best source for supplying Sydney with water, both as it regards quality, quantity, and economy, why should we not avail ourselves? There is abundant testimony of the goodness of the George's River water, when the sea water is kept out. But no one has a better opportunity of knowing the quality of the George's River water than the Hon. Saul Samuel, who, in a letter to Mr. Holt (which he read before the Royal Society, and was published in the HERALD) said: "I believe the water in George's River, above the dam, at Liverpool, is excellent." If the water was not almost chemically pure, the manufacture of white paper would not be possible—that is, at the Liverpool Paper Company's Works, on the George's River, near Liverpool.

As it regards QUANTITY, the George's River, as a RESERVOIR, is so enormous that it would store enough to supply millions of inhabitants, for domestic use and manufactories, and it drains about 240,000 acres, chiefly of barren sandstone rock. The quantity, therefore, is almost inexhaustible. With regard to the COST, it would not amount to so much, by hundreds of thousands of pounds, or rather millions, as the Upper Nepean scheme, which, when finished, would, in the opinion of many, prove a failure. But, says Mr. Henson, "it would open a road to Mr. Holt's estate on the other side." So it would, and also to the numerous inhabitants of Wollongong, Illawarra, and the Southern coast districts. It would shorten the road between Sydney and Wollongong twenty or thirty miles as compared with the route via Appin and Campbelltown. It would also open a road, and render salable a considerable extent of Government land which would probably pay for the cost of the dam.

But I have to apologise for addressing you at this length, in answer to the slanderous insinuations made at the nomination by a rival candidate to injure your former valuable member, Mr. Lucas.

VERBUM SAPIENTE.

EXAMPLES OF THE TRUTHFULNESS OF ELECTIONEERING SQUIBS.

1. "Civil Servants, beware of Lucas, who if elected promised to reduce all your salaries."—Upon referring to Mr. Lucas' speech it will be found he said exactly the reverse.

2. "Electors of Canterbury, don't forget the Broadwheels Act. Who increased your tolls to 6d? Lucas."—Mr. LUCAS caused the Broadwheel Act to be repealed, and the tolls reduced to 3d; and after the House went into recess, Mr. Arnold obtained the Governor's assent to increase them to 6d.

Is a person who publishes such falsehoods worthy of support?—NO. Then Electors, VOTE FOR YOUR OLD FRIEND LUCAS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—VOTE for HENSON a firm supporter of the cause. Poll early.

CANTERBURY ELECTORS.—Vote for Henson, and the Permissive Bill. The man you can depend upon.

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The BEST VALUE obtained for many years.

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DRESS FABRICS
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HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICE.

This is a desirable opportunity for purchasing the very best quality of dresses, in all the
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TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH
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SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS
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GAMES for In and Out doors—Games for Young and Old—Games to amuse Everybody, at LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Toy and Fancy Bazaar, 472, George-street, opposite Markets.

TRIMMINGS, newest and cheapest, wholesale and retail. W. C. KELK.

LACE, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, CORSETS, GLOVES. W. C. KELK.

LADIES' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, in great variety, at lowest prices. W. C. KELK.

DRESS FABRICS—a good assortment in medium qualities, at reduced prices. W. C. KELK.

FLANNELS—Pink, blue, scarlet, magenta, pink-edge Saxony, 1s 2d per yard. W. C. KELK.

DRESS IMPROVERS, 2s 6d (just opened); dress suspenders, improved make, 4d and 6d. KELK.

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THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

CAPILLAN beautifies and promotes the growth of the hair; 1s 6d and 2s 6d bottles. Randerson, chemist.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER, 3s 6d and 5s 6d bottles. RANDERSON, Chemist, opposite the Royal.

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W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. WELSH'S Female Pills remove all difficulties. (Not Widow Welsh's.) Consultation at residence. Letters attended to. The pills by post. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth-st. South, near Albion-st.

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BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES, 10s 6d. Gold Spectacles, with pebbles, £2; Silver £1.
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SPANISH QUICKSILVER, 3s. 6d. per lb., for SALE by P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

FIRST-CLASS WINES, grown and bottled at Nepean Towers. Quarts, 30s per dozen; pints, 16s 6d.
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CALCUTTA LINES.—Calcutta Lines, all sizes. Large parcel just landed.
ISAACS and CO., 597, George-street South, Importers of Earthenware and General Merchants.

GINGER-BEER BOTTLES, in any quantity, at Fowler's Pottery, Camperdown. E. FOWLER.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. TESTIMONIAL.
Sydney Infirmary, November 11, 1870.
"I beg to state that I have, with the permission of the HONORARY PHYSICIANS, given your SCHNAPPS to several patients in our wards. I have no hesitation in stating that I consider your SCHNAPPS A MOST EXCELLENT STIMULANT AND DIURETIC, and of great value in cardiac and renal affections, and I believe they will EVENTUALLY SUPERSEDE ALL OTHER SPIRITS in the treatment of the above complaints.
"LITTON FORBES, Resident Physician."
On SALE by all Wine and Spirit Merchants and Publicans.
M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents.

RUM, strong pure Demerara; pale BRANDY, in quarters. H. FISHER and CO., 143, Pitt-street.

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W. H. P. at the same time begs to return his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him for the last 15 years, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit the same for the future.

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And 335, GEORGE-STREET,
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December 31, 1870.

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CLASS 1.—Hebrew—Genesis, Grammar, Gesenius. Greek—Oxford Grammar, Novum Test. Xenophon. Latin—Virgil, Cicero, Cæsar, Horace. Differential Calculus, Tate. Algebra—Todhunter, Colenso, Chambers's Euclid. Trigonometry and Mensuration—Tate. French—Grammaire des Grammaires, Lemartine, Boileau. German—Ollendorf. Italian—De Graglia. Roman, Grecian, and Medieval History.

CLASS 2.—Latin Grammar—Eton and Bryce, Valpy's Delectus. French—Ahn's Courses. Arithmetic—Thomson. Algebra—Tate. English History—Collier. English Grammar—M'Leod. Sullivan's and Gleig's Geography, Butter's Spelling. Drawing Master—Charles Fairland, Esq. The Sydney and North Shore pupils leave by the 4 p.m. steamboat.

BALMAIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, School of Arts, will REOPEN on THURSDAY, 12th January.

BELLEVUE HOUSE SCHOOL, Hunter-st.—Duties resumed Monday, 9th Jan. E. Blackmore, principal.

BELMORE COLLEGE for Young Ladies (under the kind interest of Lady Belmore), 169, Macquarie street, near the entrance to Government House. Duties will be resumed MONDAY, January 16th.

CLASSICS.—Latin and Greek; terms moderate. C. CUTCLIFFE, B.A., 197, Dowling-street.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL, Macquarie-st., reopens 11th. Terms for Boarders, &c., C. CUTCLIFFE, B.A.

EDUCATION FOR BOYS at the Sea-side.—BRIGHTON HOUSE SCHOOL, Wollongong.—The duties of Mr. R. Blacket's establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, January 16th. Vacancies for Boarders.

MR. SAMPSON'S Classical and Commercial School, Newtown, will reopen on the 16th instant.

MISS LONG'S SCHOOL, Curtis Road, Balmain, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, January 9.

MR. HARWOOD, R.A.M., will resume TUITION on MONDAY, the 9th instant.

MARLBOROUGH-HOUSE, Crown-st., Surry Hills. Mrs. FROST receives Boarders and Day Pupils.

MRS. and MISS CAMPER'S School will reopen Thursday next. Winchester Cottage, Pitt-st, Redfn.

MR. A. REA, Teacher of Piano, Organ, Singing, &c., Essington, Newtown. Intending pupils will oblige by making early application.

MRS. ROSS, Teacher of French, Music, and Drawing. Classes resumed on 9th instant. Schools attended. 28, Pitt-street, Redfern.

MISS CROOK will resume her School duties on MONDAY, 16th. 337, Macquarie-street South, near Lyons-terrace.

MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL, FORT-STREET.—School DUTIES commence on MONDAY, 9th January. ADMISSION to the BOYS' DEPARTMENT only at the beginning of each quarter.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL.

The course comprises a sound practical commercial education.

Every pupil is well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at accounts.

School Duties RESUMED MONDAY, January 16.
STANLEY-STREET.

PADDINGTON HOUSE SCHOOL reopens on TUESDAY, 17th instant. G. H. STANLEY, LL.D., Headmaster.

ROSNEATH, GOULBURN. YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.
The duties of the above establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, the 16th January.
Vacancies for a few additional Boarders.
For terms, &c., application may be made to Mrs. ROSS.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

THE DUTIES of Miss Dodd's School RESUME D.V. on Monday, 9th. Underwood-st., Paddington.

WANTED, TUITION, Pianoforte, by a young lady. Terms, &c., L. L., Post-office, Surry Hills.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FIFTY STOCK HORSES wanted. Apply at Wooller's Horse Sale Yards, Pitt-street.

RED CABBAGES wanted, at the Steam Vinegar Works, Wattle-street, Chippendale. D. J. Monk.

WANTED, an ENGINE, about 10-horse. Apply to Tucker and Co., George-street.

WANTED, to purchase a good PIANO, must be cheap. Address H. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, 20 sheets of second-hand Galvanized IRON. Kennedy, butcher, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, Horse, Cart, and Harness cheap. Baw Baw Lime Depot, Sussex and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, sound Tent, duck, calico, or canvas cover 16 x 8 cheap. E. Bell, Newtown, nr. Dr. Sedgwick.

WANTED, a PUBLIC-HOUSE in town. Apply Gordon and Christie, 663, George-st., Haymarket.

WANTED, to purchase a good serviceable HORSE, for baker's cart. Aerated Bread Co., 28, Hunter-st.

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WOOL-SHIPPERS.—4000 SPOKES for SALE. C. W. SCRIVENER, Botany Road, Sydney; and Liverpool.

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GOVERNESS desires an ENGAGEMENT in family or school; no objection to country. Tuition, HERALD.

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WILLIAM FRANCIS BYRNE, Sec.

MEDICAL.—LOYAL BALMAIN LODGE, No. 4329, I.O.O.F., M.U.—TENDERS required for a Medical Gentleman, of the N. S. Wales Medical Board, to attend the members of the above Lodge and their Families (210 members). Application for all information and tenders to be addressed to Mr. J. H. HUNT, Bootmaker, Darling-street, Balmain, until 10th of January, 1871.
By order,
E. SCHOFIELD, N.G.
J. RUSSELL, Secretary.

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A vacancy having occurred in the Management of this Company by the appointment of Mr. C. M. Smith as Manager of the London Branch, applications from gentlemen qualified to fill the office of MANAGER are invited, addressed to the Board of Directors, on or before the 24th instant.
By order of the Board,
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A RESPECTABLE PERSON, with good references, will give her services for a Passage to England. Address M. M. G., at Raynes, Treeve, and Co.'s, Pitt-street.

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